Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BRAND OF HIGH QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is found to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

OL. VI. NO. 309 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
ITISH INDIA
ANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
& PASSENGER SERVICE

& O. SAILINGS, TO LONDON.

	Steamers.	Tons.
..	Chyebassa..	6249
..	Nagoya ..	6354
..	Manora ..	7876
..	Mandala ..	8246
..	Nankin ..	6853

anora" has specially erected ac- on for Intermediate and Third ngers at rates of 325 and Rs. 450 to London.

MBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

	Steamer.	Tons.
..	Dunera ..	5414

FISH INDIA SAILINGS.

	Steamers.	
..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
..	Akbar ..	East and South Africa.
..	Lightning ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

TO LONDON.

	Steamer.	Tons.
.	Japan ..	6052

Rates of Freight and Passage and B. I. sailings may be th

NNON MACKENZIE & Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

YUSEN KAISHA.
Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
corporated in Japan.)

SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA PORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

mander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
ghiro ..	8187	22nd Dec 1918.	4th Jan. 1919.
no ..	8045	30th Dec. 1918.	8th Jan. 1919
a ..	2057	11th Jan. 1919.	18th Jan. 1919.
sushita .	8356	4th Jan. 1919.	14th Jan. 1919.
o ..	8856	20th Jan. 1919.	30th Jan. 1919.

ght apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.
ngs, Fort, Bombay.

SHOSEN KAISHA.
MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
rporated in Japan.)

FICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
essels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
rvice from Bombay to Japan ly and Marseilles.
rvice to Italy and Marseilles.)

der,	Arrival	Departure	Destination
	7th Dec.	2nd Jan.	Marseilles
Maru	18th ,,	5th ,,	Japan
Maru	21st ,,	6th ,,	,,

pply to
M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.
Ballard Road,

PS OF INK!
LIONS THINK!
te with a bad Ink.
BLUNDER.
s the highest perfection in nk making
reap its benefit.
NADE & CO.,
BAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved ecurities.
LPH KIDD, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,00
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,00
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY CFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock.
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt o application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centre of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON, Ager

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS. THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remainin six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.
Time: 8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.
Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHEE", Bombay

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female live insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., (Bharat Buildings) Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS, 224, Budhwar Peth, *Poona City.*

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!
If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver, Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand. KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA, opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla. 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

JUST RBCEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine,
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, ETC., AT NO. 14, CUFFE PARADE, COLABA.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the property of A. Briggs, Esq.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 14, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable and handsome specially made-to-order household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, blackwood sideboard, dumbwaiters, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing table, book stand, screen, old blackwood table, drawing room Chesterfield sofas, arm chairs, revolving book case, old blackwood cushion chairs, table, glass door cupboards, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, cane furnitures, carpets, rolled top office table, sweet-toned cottage piano, crockeryware, brassware, glassware, pictures, etc.
Property is on view and Catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY REICHMANN & CO. (BERLIN), KODAK'S FOLDING AUTOMATIC CAMERA, ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCK, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF B. SIMMOND, ESQ., OF B. I. S. N. CO., LTD.
On THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Block No. 38, at 3rd floor, Watson Annexe Hotel near The Yacht Club at Apollo Bunder, the household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, double meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboard, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, rich door curtains, Indian hand carved old pier tables, glass door book cases, sweet-toned solid iron framed Rosewood grand cottage piano by Reichmann and Co. (Berlin), Kodak's folding automatic camera, iron and brass single and double beds, English marble clock, ice box with refrigerator, carpets, Primus No. 4, glassware, platedware, etc.
The property of B. Simmond, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
The above is on view.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.
SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.
The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Dock.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, where the Salvage is removed for sale.
About 2,000 Full pressed bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5, Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November, 1918, comprising of Indian, Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st December, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE MULLS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thacker Jivraj Madhavji and on account and at the risk of Sha Chaganlal, Premchand (of A. K. Premchand):—
19 packages each about 100 pieces English-made white Mulls No. 9060/5 or other, 20 yards.
8 packages each about 100 pieces English-made white Mulls No. 5400 to 5600 or others, 20 yards.
MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st December, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 245 BALES YARN.
On FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta, Pydhonie, at the shop of Seth Vithaldas Bhawanidas, by his order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rajloo Iyer Nagasamy Iyer and Co.:—
157 bales yarn No. 20s. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mills, Oil Seller Ticket Flower Tie, each 400 lbs.
88 bales yarn No. 20s. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mills, Africa Ticket, Flower Tie, each 400 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES COTTON YARN.
On SATURDAY, the 4th January, 1919, at 1 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of the Planet Mills Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Gazal Bros.:—
25 bales cotton yarn (mule) No. 18 Indo-China Mills (20s anti). Narandas Topan Ticket, each 400 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st Dec., 1918.

MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Auction Sale THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Vurly near Sea Shore in the compound of "Samudar Mahal," the remaining goods of the "Hospital Ship" such as a big lot of iron swing cots, a big lot of coir mattresses, pillows, chairs, wooded brackets, washing, cabinets, washing soda, etc., etc.
Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1918, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place (where all these goods have been removed for sale) by order of the concerned the remaining goods of the "Hospital Ship" such as about 300 pieces iron swing cots, about 300 pieces coir mattresses, pillows, wooden brackets, iron railings, washing cabinets, chairs, one lot enamelled utensils, laundry machine, washing soda, large earthen jars, etc., etc., and other miscellaneous goods.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MODY & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st Dec., 1918.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY
FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.
With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.
Address:—
J. J. SHAW (b)
KHETWADI, BOMBAY. 4.

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BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12 0
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(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1 4
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(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2 4
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(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3 0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2 4
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(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 3 vols	1 12

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT, MADRAS.

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Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

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Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
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Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part, Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 702.

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS, 1½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS 2½in. size Rs. 23, 3in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set.—E. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 597

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION REVISION CLASS, English, Mathematics, Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Cowasjee Patel Tank, Bombay 4. Girls admitted. 3818

WANTED—PUPILS for the Violin, Banjo, Piano and Theory, by an English Lady Teacher, A. T. C. M. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3825

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 3823

WANTED, by a first class Indian firm at Karachi, a well experienced and energetic man, well acquainted with routine of export trade in all kinds of Indian products. Salary according to qualifications. Good prospects to a really competent man. Only those thoroughly conversant with the line need apply to Box No. 1323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3826

WANTED—A competent FITTER, having full knowledge of workshop work, repairs of Agricultural Implements, etc. A MECHANICAL FOREMAN, having full knowledge of Driving Steam Engine and Crude Oil Engine, one who has worked in irrigation schemes preferred. The pay offered to each of the above posts is Rs. 40. Apply to A. S. K. IYENGAR, Superintendent, State Gardens Junagadh. 3803

WANTED.

WANTED—A BUNGALOW for sale or hire from Rupees fifty thousand to one lakh at Malabar Hill, Chawpatti or Walkesh war. Apply Box No. 1312, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3790

WANTED—OLD COPIES of "Chronicle," "Times," "Jame" and "Praja Mitra" at Rs. 5 a maund (28 lbs.). Send to SWADESHI STORES, Opposite Victoria Terminus. 3809

WANTED—A light VICTORIA carriage and a SHIGRAM, sharp. See DHANJI MANJI, Katribazar, Bombay Post No. 3. 3769

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About 40 cases of TOILET PAPER, each containing 600 packets. For particulars apply to Box No. 1321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3822

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FOR SALE—An "ATTEMPERATOR" or appliance for regulating the temperature of wash while undergoing fermentation, quite new, made of copper pipes with bronze flanges, weighing about 20 maunds, cost price Rs. 3,000. For any further particulars apply to THE CHIEF EXCISE OFFICER, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. 3618

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NOTICE.

IN accordance with the resolution of the shareholders, passed in their meeting dated 5th May, 1918, it has been decided to remove the Head Office of the Company from Gujranwala to Bombay. Practically all the shareholders (who have invested almost two lacs of rupees in fully paid up shares of the Society), have agreed to this move, purely in the interest of the Company. If any policyholder has got any objection to this proposal, he should send it to the Managing-Director of the Society at Gujranwala, before 10th January, 1919. A very influential Board of Directorate consisting of eminent gentlemen of the Hindu, Parsee and European community, has been formed at Bombay to govern and conduct the business of the Company. 3824

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of "Willow Dust and Gutter fly" for the year 1919. Intending purchasers should send in their offers by the 31st December, 1918, with Rs. 200 as deposit before 5 p.m.

TENDERS for the mucadamage to despatch coal from Sawri Government Coal Depot to the Mills and also for stacking the same in the Mill Compound will be received till the 31st December, 1918, by the undersigned.

NAGINDAS N. MEHTA,
Manager.
R. B. Motilal Pitty Mills,
Tardeo, Bombay. 3673

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Fri. 3rd Jan. at 9-30
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

Cotton market is closed until Monday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 24th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	1,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	.. ..	...
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	400
" " Imports	.. ..	12,000
Mid. Americans spot	.. ..	27.57
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	.. ..	27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	28.15
	Mar.	28 10
	May	27.53
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	28.88
	Mar.	27.83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	21.30+39
Jan.	20.96+43
Feb.	19.24+50
Mar.	18.53+63
April	17.53+73

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Liverpool. Dec. 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Month	To-day's price.
Dec.	21.31
Jan.	20.04
Feb.	19.19
Mar.	18.39
April	17.38

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 24th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	21.61
Jan.	20.07
Feb.	19.07
Mar.	18.26
April	17.24

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Dec. 24th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	27.30 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 24th.

M.G. Bengal Good	.. ..	14.91
" " Fully Good	.. ..	15.66
" " Fine	.. ..	16.16
" No. 1 Oomra Good	.. ..	17.19
" " " Fully Good	.. ..	17.94
" " " Fine	.. ..	18.44
" Broach Good	.. ..	17.46
" " Fully Good	.. ..	17.71
" " Fine	.. ..	18.84

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	31,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	7,000
" " to Continent	.. ..	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	.. ..	29.59
" " March	.. ..	28 46
" " May	.. ..	27.72
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	32.40
" " Orleans	.. ..	30.75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	.. ..	29.40
" " March	.. ..	28 22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	10½
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.20
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	101½

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

New York and New Orleans Markets are closed to-morrow.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Markets are closed until Monday.

London, Dec. 24th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very Quiet	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan ..	70
Government Securities 3 %	69
Ex. On London at Paris France	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 24th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5 % Nat—	£94 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec 24th.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds

Wheat Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80

SEEDS.

Quotations of Cottonseed, Rapeseed Linseed, and Linseed Oil are not permitted by Government.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£119
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 12/15 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	24/6
Tone:—Holders are very firm.	

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Value	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.-Mar. Value	2/2½

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that the price and tendency of the market remain unchanged. The Shanghai Exchange is quite steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 30.

Yesterday (Sunday) business was done in the Marwadi bazaar in Fully Good Broach April May at Rs. 642 to Rs. 636, the closing rate being Rs. 633. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 647 and advanced to Rs. 652/53. After touching Rs. 650 the price improved to Rs. 658/9 and remained steady for some time. The closing rate was Rs. 656. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 658, advanced to Rs. 664, and after further changes closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate. Prices are irregular.

The market will be closed to-morrow and on Wednesday, 1st January, for New Year holidays.

THE PIECE-GOODS MARKETS.

The cloth markets will be closed on Wednesday on account of the New Year and on Thursday owing to the *Amvas* holiday.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach..	..	April. May ..	666
Fully Good M. G. Bengal..	..	Dec.-Jan. ..	520
Fine M. G. Oomras	.. ..	" ..	660

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 30TH DEC. 1918.

			Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach..	..	April-May ..	668
Fully Good M. G. Bengal..	..	Dec.-Jan. ..	514
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	" ..	552
Fully Good M. G. Oomras..	..	" ..	552

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	548	525	510	500	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	533	518	513	493	"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola ..	592	585	575	570	"
M.G. Khandesh	567	550	540	525	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 28th Dec. 1918.

Cotton	13,601 bales
Wheat	12,618 Cwts.
Linseed	21,023 "
Rape, &c.	2,619 "
Gingelly seed	3,812 "
Poppyseed	389 "
Groundnuts	3,042 "
Castorseed	3,002 "
Rice	822 "
Myrabollams	3,474 "
Cottonseed	19,519 "
Mowraseed	583 "
Gram	Nil
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 30th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80 ..	78 0 0	11 6 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80 ..	77 0 0	11 5 0
" Karachi Bazzar ..	77 0 0	11 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	11 0 0	11 8 0
" " Cawnpore ..	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold ..	12 12 0	13 4 0
" Thin ..	12 0 0	12 14 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	100 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 75-25 ..	95 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 50-50 ..	80 0 0	.. ..
" Black ..	85 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White ..	15 12 0	16 4 0
Groundnut ..	97 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed ..	7 4 0	.. ..
Barley ..	48 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed ..	68 0 0	14 0 0
Forwards	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	9 8 0	
Linseed May ..	14 5 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 30th.

	Rate per 1-lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10 ..	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10 ..	1 0 4
Simplex No 10 ..	0 15 12
Currimbhais No. 10. ..	1 0 12
Light Houses No. 6½ ..	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 30th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs ..	1 5 15½
Bank Demand ..	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s. ..	1 6 3
Fcs. Demand ..	193¼
American Dollars ..	279
Hongkong ..	226
Shanghai ..	346½
Japan ..	147
Singapore ..	157½

Market Steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 28th December, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,14,23,857
" Deposits at Branches ..	64,02,129
	1,78,25,786
Other Deposits	16,05,03,042
Post Bills	3,932
Sundries	31,10,906
Rs.	22,15,43,666

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,84,76,709
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,99,65,456
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,61,22,174
Bills Discounted and Purchased	160,16 667
Dead Stock	13,35,833
Stamps	8,493
Bullion	..
Balances with other Banks	6,67,808
Branches	6,66,148
Cash	5,72,82 378
Rs.	22.15.43.666

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 30th

		Total up-to-date
War Bonds	Rs. 1,600-0	Rs. 25,93,900-0
Cash Certificates	,, 2,030-8	,, 7,61,910-0
Total ..	3,630-8	33,55,810-4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

FRANCE.

7th November 1918. 2597—2599. 31st Oct. 1918. 2605—2606.

7th November 1917. 2737—2789.

For the first time since the middle of June 1915 this exchange is quoted below 26.00.

HOLLAND.

77th November 1918. 1134—1136. 31st Oct. 1918. 1125—1130.

77th November 1917. 1068—1073.

There has been an improvement of about 5/8 per cent. on the week.

ITALY.

7th November 1918. 3025—3037½. 31st Oct. 1918. 3025—3037½.

7th November 1917. 3810—3843.

There has been no alteration during the week in the official rates.

SPAIN.

7th November 1918. 2352—2355. 31st Oct. 1918. 2325—2337½.

7th November 1917. 2023—2026.

Spain, one of the most conservative countries has recently shown a tendency to leave some of its money in Allied countries and America and this has had the effect of stiffening up the exchange.

PORTUGAL.

7th November 1918. 29½—30½. 31st Oct. 1918. 29½d—30½d.

7th November 1917. 30½—31d.

SWITZERLAND.

7th November 1918. 2376—2380. 31st Oct. 1918. 2353—2365.

7th November 1917. 2105—2110.

NORWAY.

7th November 1918. 1736—1740. 31st Oct. 1918. 1722—1727.

7th November 1917. 1315—1340.

In common with the Scandinavian exchanges the Norwegian has made considerable improvement although not so marked as in the Swedish.

SWEDEN.

7th November 1918. 1685—1690. 31st Oct. 1918. 1660—1682.

7th November 1917. 1098—1115.

The Scandinavian bankers met recently to endeavour to bring their exchanges into closer touch with one another and we have lately seen a tendency for the discount on Norwegian exchange to be reduced. It must not be forgotten however that the large discrepancy is of comparatively recent date.

On the 4th instant the rate for Sweden rose in London to over 17.00 for the first time since 9th September 1916.

DENMARK.

7th November 1918, 1773-1778, 31st Oct. 1918 1760-1765.

7th November 1917, 1325-1340.

There is still a considerable difference between the Danish and the other Scandinavian Exchanges. In 1914 the three were practically identical.

INDIA.

7th November 1918, 1s. 6d.—1s./6.1/16 nom. 31st Oct. 19118, 1s. 6d.—1s./6. 1/16nom.

7th November 1917. 1s. 5d.—1s/5. 1/16d. nom.

A few weeks ago, exchange on India was not procurable, but now it is freely offered at official prices and the India Cancil still abstain from inviting tenders.

JAPAN.

7th November, 1918. 2s./3½—2s./5/8.

31st October, 1918, 2s./3½—2s./3.5/.

7th November, 1917, 2s./1½—2s./15/16

In common with India, Banker were until recently reluctant to draw but are now offering exchange at lower prices

NEW YORK CABLE

7th November, 1919, 476¼—476/8.

31st October, 1918, 476¼—476.5/.

7th November, 1917, 476.5/16.-476. 7/16.

There is no variation to note.

RIO DE JANEIRO CBLE.

6th November, 1918, 13.9/32.

31st October, 1918, 12.15-16d.

7th November, 1917, 13.3/32d.

A frost is reported to has done great damage to the Coffee Plantations in Sao Paulo.

BUENOS AIRES CBLE.

7th November, 1918, 50.15/1—51.15/16.

31st October, 1918, 51.5/32—5.5/32.

7th November, 1917, 514—52.

GERMANY.

Parite on 6th November, 1919, Amsterdam, M. 34.p. £. Chrtistiana, 3502; Stockholm 3459; Copenhagen 3521 Berne (5 Nov. 3468.

Parite on 31st Nov., 19, Amsterdam, 32.51; Christiania 3207; Stockholm, 3270; Copenhagen, 3201; Berne 3299

Parite on 7th Nov., 191 Amsterdam, M. 3362; Christiania, 3280; Stockholm, 3394; Copenhagen, 3443; Berne 82; 3306.

It is of interest to notehat not only has the Mark depreciated in its relation to the £sterling, which is the nl criterion, but also in its value in neutl currency. One reason may be that it do not appear to be likely that any further prt of the Russian "indemnity" will get to ermany.

The Imperial Bank of ermany for the 31st October, returns the notes in circulation to be M. 16,661,550,000, a increase over the preceding week of M240,782,000. These amounts are exclusive of the large amounts issued by the Governme credit institutions (Darlehens Kassen.)

AUSTIA.

Parite on 6th Nov., 18, Stockholm, 6277; Copenhagen, 6350.

Parite on 31st Oct., 918, Stockholm 5557; Copenhagen 5597.

Parite on 6th Nov. 1917, Stockholm 5333; Copenhagen, 5132.

No bank return has been issued for a long time.

There has been a scity of currency due to hoarding but we ear that very large amounts of new pap currency are being printed and put into circulation.

RUSIA.

At present there a no dealings in cable transfer, but it sms possible that in the immediate futursuch business may be resumed, but in the first instance with Vladivostock and not wi European Russia.

INDUSTRIAL ECONSTRUCTION IN NORTERN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 27.

2d. 1-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Havas Agcy states:—M. Loucheur, Minister of Indrial Reconstruction, has returned from i mission to Brussels concerning joint ation in the matter of reconstruction of fa ries in districts near the Belgian frontie Measures, he said, were being adopted complete agreement.

At about t hours this morning, twelve waggons of a wn goods train were derailed between Surdi and Kalaikundah stations due to a brok axle. No persons were injured. The pbable duration of the block is eighteen hrs. Up and down Bombay mails of the te are diverted via Adra and Sini.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 29th.

S. S. Barotse—Swinney—Rangoon, Dec. 19.

S. S. Scindia—Collie—Manchester, Nov. 27.

S. S. Koweit—Wheeler—Jeddah, Dec. 18.

December 30th.

S. S. Nagoya—Garwood—London, Dec. 4.

S. S. Media—Robertson—Karachi, Dec. 26.

Sch. Morsidabad—Nagaratman—Colombo, Nov. 9.

Sch. N. Samodani—Dairaisary—Colombo, Nov. 1.

Brig. Sulaimaniah—Varisai—Colombo, Dec. 2.

Brig. A. C. H. Bux—Ahmed—Colombo, Nov. 1.

DEPARTURE.

December 30th.

S. S. Lightning—Grant—Busreh, etc.

S. S. Manora—Steadman—Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Palitana for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Nagoya for London, etc.

*To arrive.

S. S. Barotse:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barotse, 2,166 tons, Captain G. Swinney, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 19th instant, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain A. Collie, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Manchester, which port she left on the 27th ultimo, with a general cargo, 45 cabin and 74 deck passengers.

S. S. Koweit:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Koweit, 2,392 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah via Aden, which port she left on the 18th instant, with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 255 deck pilgrims.

S. S. Nagoya:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she left on the 4th instant, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Media:—The steamer Media, 3,359 tons, Captain W. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 26th instant, with a general cargo.

Sch. Morsidabad:—The Schooner Morsidabad, 70 tons Captain P. Nagaratman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 9th ultimo, with a cargo of copra.

Sch. N. Samodani:—The Schooner N. Samodani, 77 tons, Captain P. Dairaisary, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 1st ultimo, with a cargo of copra.

Brig Sulamaniah:—The Brig Sulemaniah, 197 tons, Captain Varisai, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 2nd instant, with a cargo of copra.

Brig. A. C. H. Bux:—The Brig. A. C. H. Bux, 174 tons, Captain S. Ahmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 1st ultimo, with a cargo of copra.

S. S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lightning, 2,133 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, 4,983 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 30th December, 1918.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
A. Sotzig					
	Skogland ..	2454	Marseilles	N F	.. Bird & Co
B. Kofuku Maru		3385	Japan	2-1-19	.. O S Kaisha
C & E Clar					
	Maclean ..	8082	Liverpool	1-1-19	.. J F. & Co
D & E Tita	..	1308	Calcutta	31-12-18	.. M M & Co
G. Lhasa	..	960	..	N F	N F .. D R I M
H Foochow	..	1228	..	N F	N F .. Graham & Co
K Horsana	..	1859	..	N F	N F .. D R I M
N. Fanestrand	..	2120		N F	Cox Shipping Agency
O Chunsang	..	1406	..	N F	N F .. M M & Co
P ss. Gerau (Brig)		290	Mauritius	N F	.. M M & Co
Q City of Lincol		3788	..	N F	N F .. J Finlay & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
Irrawadi	..	634	..	N F	N F .. B S N Co
Netravati	..	699	..	N F	N F .. B S N Co
Oporto	..	480	..	N F	N F .. B S N Co
Pona	..	552	..	N F	N F .. B S N Co
Sabarmati	..	524	Mangalore	N F	.. B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Media	..	3410	Liverpool	4-1-19	.. K Nixon & Co
2 Olympia	..	3272	Liverpool	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
3 Saigon Maru		2771	Marseilles	30-12-18	.. O S Kaisha
4 Celebes aru		4267	Kobe	5-1-19	.. O S Kaisha
5 Bahrein	..	1403	Aden	2-1-19	.. T Morrison & Co
6 Kosaku					
	Worn ..	2003	Kobe	2-1-19	.. N Y Kaisha
7 Bento of					
	Ujember ..	4470		2-1-19	.. T M & Co
9 Kowett	..	2398	Jeddah	N F	.. T Morrison & Co
10 Sciana	..	3253	N F	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
12 Kenkon Maru No. 3	..	2257	..	N F	.. H S Shustary & Co
16 Shunkar	..	1718	Suez	N F	.. P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
2 Vasant	..	4670	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
4 Vas					
Helm-kuk	..	1696	N F		.. R I M
Jetty End					
Mullah	..	2156	N F	30-12-18	.. R I M
6 Jehangir	..	3361	N F		.. R I M
7 Hejaz	..	2483	N F		.. M M & Co
8 St. Albans	..	2538	London	31-12-18	.. R I M
9 Prosper	..	1876	Busra	N F	.. D R I M
10 Syria	..	4216	Busrah	2-1-19	.. M M & Co
12a Offside					
Chakdara	..	1581	N F	29-12-18	N F .. M M & Co
12 Jaran	..	3808	London	2-1-19	.. M M & Co
13a Hanyang	..	1207	China		.. R I M
13 N K					
Chekiang	..	1313	..	N F	.. R I M
13a S E					
Edward Barry		1125	Muscat	28-12	N F .. D R I M
14 Koranna	..	2267	Buera	N F	.. R I M
15 Ural	..	1325	Aden	29-12	3-1-19 .. T M & Co
A. D. MOLE.					
Nagoya	..	4250	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Dec. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.956 Inch
Temperature of Air	78.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.8 "
Dew Point	69 0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.734 "
Extent of cloudy sky (like whole sky cloudy=10)	3.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7 "
Minimum do.	71.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movements of Wind do. do.	113 Miles.

The N. Y. K. steamer Taian Maru, eastward bound arrived at Hongkong on the 29th instant.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa close G. P. O., 4 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 30.

Weather is unsettled in Northwest India. A few light falls of snow are reported from Kashmir and rains from Lower Sind. Temperature is unusually high in the Northwest Frontier Province the Punjab and Rajputana. It is 13 degrees above normal at Simla.

Forecast:—Some scattered falls of rain in North West India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th December, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity remains below normal in the east Punjab. Temperature is above the average both by day and night, the excess being greatest in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. In the west of the division humidity is below normal and temperature in slight or moderate excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average except in lower Sind; night temperature is above normal throughout, the excess ranging up to 11 deg. at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat and Central India West. Both day and night temperatures are above the average, the excess in the latter being considerable in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is above normal throughout; night temperature is lower than usual at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ratnagiri. Temperature is slightly above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north-western districts and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal and day temperature above the average in the north-west of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Poona and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—A shallow depression is shown this morning over Kathiawar and weather continues cloudy and unsettled to the north of latitude 20 deg. N. Temperature is in moderate excess and humidity in slight defect in north-west India.

A few showers appear probable in Sind and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 30th of December, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th)	83.8	50.4	80	..	3.29	—1.27
Jask	75.3	57.6	62	..	0.53	—0.90
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	76.3	64.1	70	0.98	1.52	+0.54
Do	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.4	54.2	68	..	0.09	—0.28
Rawalpindi	69.5	39.1	93	..	1.79	+0.54
Lahore	77.3	45.6	83	..	0.31	—0.15
Risaur	79.2	46.0	53	..	0.02	—0.29
Ambala	76.7	48.3	72	..	1.06	+0.26
Delhi	77.7	51.8	47	..	0	—0.55
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.7	54.1	39	..	0	—0.40
Mainpuri	79.2	49.1	53	..	0	—0.56
Jhansi	80.6	52.8	52	..	0.98	+0.60
Cawnpore	75.8	48.0	66	..	0.44	—0.52
Allahabad	74.7	46.9	53	..	0.06	—0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	79.1	49.4	45	..	0.13	—0.10
Karachi	78.4	63.0	51	0.01	0.37	+0.10
Ajmer	79.4	51.5	54	..	0	—0.49
Jodpore	80.0	54.7	42	..	0	—0.36
Kotah	82.6	56.8	33	..	0.28	—0.08
Mount Abu	73.6	62.2	23	..	0	—0.34
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	85	058.3	56	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	80.	6 65.7	61	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	81.	4 66.5	53	..	0	—0.31
Rajkot	91.	5 58.9	43	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	92.	2 62.4	45	..	0	—0.22
Surat	92.	6 66.1	39	..	0	—0.25
Ahmedabad	91.	0 63.0	32	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	88.	5 57.9	36	..	0	—0.15
Neemuch	81.	9 54.8	34	..	0.05	—0.29
Indore	86.	1 52.1	48	..	0.32	—0.42
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.	9 45.8	72	..	1.36	+0.49
Saugor	82.	8 54.6	51	..	0.58	—0.13
Bombagabeed	83.	3 51.8	72	..	2.17	+1.14
Mandla	90.	2 61.7	50	..	0.02	—0.79
Akola	89.	2 51.0	37	..	1.62	+0.52
Amraoti	88.	2 57.0	52	..	1.64	+0.56
Nagpur	85.	8 51.8	52	..	2.21	+0.94
Chanda	86.	9 48.2	58	..	0.33	—0.64
Raipur	84.	0 58.8	47	..	0.71	+0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.	7 71.7	80	..	0.06	—0.41
Ratnagiri	92.	1 70.3	44	..	3.41	+2.60
Mahingao	84.	2	66	..	3.04	+1.83
Karwar	90.	9 67.5	81	..	4.58	+2.62
SOUTHERN DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.	9 54.7	35	..	0.08	—0.72
Ahmednagar	86.	0 58.1	39	..	0.38	—0.75
Poona	88.	4 57.3	39	..	1.16	+0.11
Sholapur	87.	8 59.5	52	..	1.41	+0.04
Bijapur	85.	7 57.5	70	..	0.39	—0.82
Belgaum	83.	7 59.4	68	..	4.28	+2.48
Aurangabad	87.	2 52.5	37	..	1.07	+0.14
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.	7 54.0	62	..	2.33	+1.61
Hyderabad	81.	2 58.2	65	..	2.79	+1.83
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	93.	2 70.4	67	..	6.66	+3.27
Calicut	88.	0 69.3	79	..	12 79	+6.84
Cochin	90.	5 70.8	65	..	9.51	+1.69
Colombo	88.	8 71.1	90	..	9.12	—9.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.	3 65.2	90	..	16.65	+10.58
Bellary	84.	7 61.5	74	..	0.01	+3.85
Cudapah	84.	0 68.0	76	..	5.96	+1.48
Madras	85.	6 67.3	78	..	49.75	+30.56
Bangalore	79.	1 56.8	75	..	7.41	+4.30
Coimbatore	85.	4 63.6	79	..	11.92	+7.30
Trichinopoly	87.	5 65.1	77	..	13.59	+8.87
Nagapatam	82.	6 71.5	76	..	42.13	+14 62

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 30th December, 1918, was 30.160 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute: New Year's Eve Dance at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).
New Year's Eve, Bank Holiday.
Indian Economic Conference, University Senate Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

New Year's Day, Bank Holiday.
Jyotirmartand Pandit Amritramji's public lecture on construction and uses of ancient and modern Indian and foreign astronomical and astrological apparatus.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3.

Municipal Standing Committee, Corporation Hall, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, The Boy 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, Cinema 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 6	11
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	18
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Northern Express	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	7 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn (I. D. F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m., to-day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mandala with the outward Mails of the 12th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Saturday next.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF PARSI GIRL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Dinbai Bapuji Punegar, a Parsi girl, aged about seventeen, who died suddenly in her house in Karwar Street, Fort, on Sunday. The deceased's sister Manekbai identified the body and said the deceased had been weak and used to fall down whilst walking. The deceased had not been right in her head for the past two years. Witness did not suspect foul play. Further enquiry was adjourned.

SWEEPER'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Marine Lines War Hospital, yesterday, touching the death of Bikram Goohita, a sweeper in the Mule Corps, residing at Marine Lines. The deceased was found lying in the sand on Sunday with his throat cut. His bedding was near him, and it was covered with blood. A blood-stained razor was also found in the bedding of the deceased. He was moved to the War Hospital, where he died on Sunday night. He was thin and emaciated and sickly. In the opinion of the doctor, the cut on the throat was self-inflicted. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TATA SONS WORKMEN.

On Wednesday the 1st January at 3 p.m. (S. T.) outdoor sports will be arranged in the compound of the Tata Mills, Dadar Road for the children employed in the three mills viz. Tata Mills, Standard Mills and David Mills, under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Limited and also for the children of workmen employed in the same mills. A meeting of Millhands will be held at 5 p.m. on the same day at the same place and prizes will be given to successful competitors in the sports.

INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 28th instant, your correspondent Mr. G. A. Turkhud, has done a great public service to the 3½ per cent. Government Paper holders, by asking you to insert in your valuable paper his correspondence regarding the poor rate of interest paid on this loan, compared with the rate paid on War Bonds which yield 2 per cent. more and free of Income Tax, while interest on 3½ per cent. is paid less Income Tax, one anna in the rupee.

I am a poor man and hold a few pieces of this paper. My object of investing in this paper was security and not speculation. Since the War broke out this paper has gone 25 per cent. low and it has grieved not only me but many poor people of my position.

We have helped Government by investing in this loan and now owing to the War we are sufferers.

We have paid for the paper 94 or 97 and have to part with it now at this low figure of 74, as circumstances compell us to do so. Is this not a great blow to us? Will not Government helpus?

Mr. Turkhud has rightly said many investors in 3½ per cent. Paper are poor people with very limited means and who are solely depending on the interest it fetches and as such to loose 2 per cent. interest and pay Income Tax at one anna in the rupee is a serious punishment for them for assisting Government in their 3½ per cent. loan issue.

Taking into consideration the above facts I earnestly hope and pray that the Government of India and Finance Minister will help us by having the 3½ per cent. Paper on the same footing as the War Bonds and thus popularise the paper and bring it to a normal figure.—Yours, etc.

FRANCISCUS.

30th Dec., 1918.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

Wednesday, 1st January, 1919.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division 1.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Round Course.)

(Terms Arab Newly Landed.)

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

Mr. Diamond's	Estern Star	8 11
Mr. Banker Saleh's	Gendarme	8 11
Dr. S. V. Khandalkar's	Paladin	8 11
Messrs. H. Kadum and S. D. Magrabi's	Shirvin	8 10
Mr. Heath's	Sir Visto	8 10
Mr. A. K. Koomaye's	Retainer	8 10
Mr. Smyke's	Sannayet	8 7
Mr. Hesan's	Honest Beauty	8 7
Mr. Hesan's	Hark Away	8 7
Mr. Abdu Raza Khan's	Flower King	8 7
Mr. T. V. Shroff's	Historian	8 7
Aga Coochick Shah's	Helios	8 7
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's	Snanzada	8 6
Mr. A. M. Abbas'	Governor	8 3
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's	Tiger	8 3
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's	Solid Silver	8 3
Mr. Downes'	Krushan	8 3
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's	Amber	8 3
Mr. Salim's	Howrah	8 3
Mr. A. K. Khoomaye's	Mauritius	8 3
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's	Peace Day	8 3
Messrs. M. Shaffi and Jawad Mahomed's	Golshan	8 3
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Ebrahim Deeb's	Spark	8 3
Mr. Husain Kadum's	Wahid	7 9
Mr. Syed Ahmed Mahomed's	Benares	7 9
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's	Congratulation	7 9
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's	Kherallah	7 9
Mr. Banker Saleh's	Legacy	7 9
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's	Nasriyeh	7 9
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's	Asfoor	7 9
Mr. Abdoola Mana's	Tardeo	7 9
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's	Markhor	7 9
Mr. Ali Rummah's	Elmore	7 9
Mr. Felice's	Grey Hero	7 9
Messrs. Howard and Alfred's	Any Distance	7 9
Mr. A. K. Khoomaye's	Freville	7 5
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Lee Grand	7 5
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Grey Renard	7 5
Mr. Arnold's	Hurricane	7 5
Mr. A. K. Essa's	Truepenny	7 5
Mr. Smyke's	Beta	7 5
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's	America	7 5
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's	Sher-e-Babar	7 5
Mr. Felice's	Shakir	7 5
Dr. H. M. Bux's	Faith	7 5
Messrs. Bomanjee Khoodabux and Abbas Rehman's	Ornament	7 5
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's	Pekin	7 5
Messrs. Khalaf bin Saif and Syed Ahmed's	Dublin	7 5
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's	New Year	7 5
Mr. Saleh Moosa's	Loyalty	7 5
Mr. Felice's	Kitchener	7 5
Dr. S. A. Aziz's	Majestic Balm	7 5
Mr. Hasoon Alwan's	Sadak	7 5
Messrs. M. Shaffi and Jawad Mahomed's	Mumtaz	7 5
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and M. Nusserwanjee's	Gold Cup	7 5
Mr. Fussuff Sheriff's	Pine Apple	7 5
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's	Chungiz	6 9
Mr. Bomanji Khoodabix's	Takte Jamshed	6 8
Mr. Felice's	Red Flower	6 4
Mr. J. V. Paisley's	Charity	6 4
Messrs. Mahmood Shirazee and Khadayer's	Yas Bakhtiari	6 4

This Plate will be divided in two.

THE DERBY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Hcap. Horses 2nd Div.)

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. R. R. S.'s	Johnnie H	9 5
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's	Byculla	9 5
Mr. Pine's	(late Parvus) Batten	8 11
Mr. T. Tejpal's	Glass Rock	8 10
Mr. Arnold's	Nice Bird	8 3
Mr. Framroze Cowasje's	(late Sentimentalist) Nice Gun	7 13
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Sunglare	7 6
Mr. S. A. Wahed's	Saunterer	7 5
Mr. Bennett's	Bahadur	6 7
Mr. T. Tejpal's	Adelaide II	6 7

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

(Hcap. Horses 2nd Div.)

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

Mr. R. R. S.'s	Waynflete	9 10
Mr. C. N. Wadia's	Mazboot	9 8
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's	Foolish Fancy	9 7
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's	County Cricket	9 4
Mr. R. R. S.'s	Black Kite	9 2
Mr. Pine's	Bellicose	9 0
Mr. Downes'	Treddle	8 12
Mr. Kelso's	Miss Rollestone	8 8
Aga Coochick Shah's	Binfield Grove	8 6
Mr. A. Hope's	Kim III	7 13
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's	Dress	7 13
Mr. Garrick's	Vice Chamberlain	7 13
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Lemon	7 12
Mr. A. Hope's	Glasebury	7 12
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Javelin	7 9
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's	(late Bedspread) Enchantment	7 7
Messrs. J. K. Irani and Peorge's	King's Head	7 6

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

(Hcap. Horses 3rd Div.)

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. R. R. S.'s	Johnnie H	9 8
Mr. Pitt's	Servian	9 4
Mr. T. Tejpal's	Glass Rock	9 4
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's	Memento	9 4
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's	Fine Trout	8 13
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's	Dollet	8 12
Mr. R. R. S.'s	First Exchange	8 9
Mr. J. H. Crawford's	Trostan	8 9
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's	Japonette	8 6
Mr. J. Merven's	Monsme	8 1
Mr. D. C. Cooper's	Rare Ruby	8 1
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Sunglare	7 13
Mr. Heath's	Lady James	7 13
Miss H. F. Petit's	Belle Syme	7 11
Mr. Heath's	Lucky Thought	7 11
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's	Arles	7 6
Mr. Toogood's	South Star	7 0
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's	Arras	6 7
Mr. T. Tejpal's	Adelaide II	6 7

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Hcap. for Arabs Ponies.)

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Collingwood	9 12
Mr. R. R. S.'s	Dartmoor	9 10
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Durban	9 7
Mr. R. R. S.'s	Rayid	9 5
Mr. Ali bin Talib's	Mandil	8 10
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Sparrow Hawk	8 9
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Dowlat	8 5
Mr. R. R. S.'s	Anaiza	8 1
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Royal Court	7 13
Mr. Ali bin Talib's	Money Gold	7 12
Mr. N. R. Bolia's	Mooltan	7 11
Mr. N. Jehangir's	Nassau	7 11
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's	Lord Roseberry	7 10
Mr. K. Kassumbhoy's	Tawdry	7 5
Mr. Nasim Saleh's	Good Morning	7 4
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Dandelion	6 12
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's	Angler	6 7
Mr. Reuben Solomon's	Dictate	6 7
Mr. Guthrie's	Confidence	6 7

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

(Hcap. Horses 1st and 2nd Div.)

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

Messrs. Stewart and Puthrie's	Roi d'Ecosse	9 9
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's	Triple Alliance	9 0
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Primrose Morn	8 13
Mr. R. R. S.'s	Patrick	8 12
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Forward III	8 8
Mr. K. Shinde's	Black Walnut	8 5
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's	Mordennis	8 3
Mr. Ahmed S. Molcobhoy's	Cresset	7 9
Mr. R. R. S.'s	Waynflete	7 9
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's	Summer Thyme	7 5
Mr. Pine's	Bellicose	7 0

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeits at 6 p.m., on Monday, 30th December, 1918:—

(First race starts at 2.50 p.m.)

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Roi d'Ecosse, 9-9; Triple Alliance, 9-0; Primrose Morn, 8.13; Patrick, 8-12; Forward III., 8-8; Black Walnut, 8-5; Mordennis, 8.3; Waynflete, 7-9; Cresset, 7-9; Summer Thyme, 7-5; and Bellicose, 7-0.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mazboot, 9-8; Foolish Fancy, 9.7; County Cricket, 9-4; Black Kite, 9-2; Bellicose, 9.0; Treddle, 8.12; Miss Rollestone, 8-8; Dress, -13; Vice Chamberlain, 7-13; Kim III., 7.13; Lemon, 7.12; Enchantment, 7-7; and King's Head, 7-6.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Johnnie II., 9-8; Memento, 9.4; Servian, .4; Glass Rock, 9-4; Fine Trout, 8-13; Trostan, 8-9; First Exchange, 8-9; Japonette, .6; Rare Ruby, 8-1; Mousme, 8-1; Lady ames, 7-13; Lucky Thought, 7-11; Arles, 7.6; nd South Star, 7.0

THE DERBY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Byculla, 9-5; Batten, 8.11; Nice Bird (late Sentimentalist), 8-3; Nice Gun, 7-13; Sunglare, 7-6; Sounterer, 7-5; Adelaide II., 6.7; nd Bahadur, 6.7.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kayid, 9-5; Mandil, 8.10; Sparrow Hawk, .; Royal Court, 7-13; Money Gold, 7-12; Nassau, 7-11; Lord Roseberry, 7-10; Tawdry, .5; Good Morning, 7-4; and Angler, 6-7.

THE NOVICE PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 5 furlongs, (Round Course).

Baktiari, 6-4; Honest Beauty, 8-7; Dublin, .5; Shahzada, 8-6; Sadak, 7-5; Gold Cup, 7-5; Sannayet, 8-7; Grey Hero, 8-7; Elmore, 7-9; Shirirn, 8-10; Red Flower, 8.4; Tiger, 8-3; New Year, 7.5; Chungiz, 6-4; Golshan, -3; Majestic Balm, 7-5; Takte Jamshed, 6.8; Pine Apple, 7-5; Helios, 8-7; Legacy, 7-9; Hurricane, 7-5; Paladin, 8-11; Grey Renard, .5; and Pekin, 7-5.

THE NOVICE PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance 5 furlongs, (Round Course).

Harkaway, 8-7; Asfoor, 7-9; Tardeo, 7-9; Beta, 7.5; Kitchener, 7-5; Kherallah, 7-9; Markhar, 7-9; Wahid, 7-9; Ornament, 7-5; Gendarme, 8.11; America, 7-5; Le Grand, 7-5; Howrah, 8-3; Sir Visto, 8-10; Nasriyeh, 7.9; Eastern Star, 8-3; Any Distance, 7-9; Retainer, 8-10; Solid Silver, 8-3; Krushan, 8-3; Amber, 8.3; Benares, 7-9; Loyalty, 7-5; and Congratulation, 7-9.

RACING IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 28

Recd. 1-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Havas Agency states:—Racing will be resumed in France early in the coming year.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

REPORTED FROM ALL PARTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 27.

Recd. 1-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Havas Agency states:—Flooding is reported from all parts of France. At Chalons the waters of the Saone are rising at the rate of over an inch an hour. Some villages are already flooded.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Recd. 1-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Havas Agency states:—The waters of the Siene are still rising. Unless the floods subside there is a danger that the quays will be flooded.

OUR ENEMY BACTERIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are friendly microbes and unfriendly microbes. Bombay suffers from visitations of the unfriendly sorts. Yesterday Bombay lost many lives to the Influenza microbe. To-day Bombay is losing many lives to the Cholera microbe. To-morrow Bombay will be losing many lives to the (perhaps) Yellow Jack microbe. Yet Bombay is in a position to combat all of these dangers. No city surrounded by the sea should fall so repeatedly and seriously to the attacks of microbean invaders.

Sea water contains salt (Sodium Chloride) in almost the exact percentage required by the most simple and efficient type of apparatus for converting the salt into Hypochlorite by electrolysis. Given electricity at a reasonable price, together with the necessity electrolysing plant (obtainable locally), the Municipality could prepare millions of gallons of one of the safest, cheapest, non-poisonous, most efficient disinfectants, deodorisers, and sterilisers known. Privy flushes could be served, sweepers' passages flushed out streets watered, water supply treated, wells sterilised, disinfectant served out to the poor at next to no price, all with this valuable solution.

The Hypochlorite solution produced is a perfectly clear water-white liquid smelling very faintly and by no mean unpleasantly of Chlorine. Its germicidal action tested against typhoid organisms under the conditions of the Rideal-Walker test may be calculated from the experiments of Klein, Sommerville and Walker, Rideal and others. When diluted to a Chlorine concentration of 1 part in 20,000 it is as active as 1 per cent. phenol and it only costs an infinitesimal fraction as compared with phenol, lysol, sanitas, posterine, phenyle and other well-known disinfectants. It has practically no action upon any metal, stone, concrete, wood or other substance with which it might come into contact. It does not harm the flesh, indeed a bath taken in dilute Hypechlorite is an invigorating experience an early repetition of which is eagerly anticipated.

Raw materials, sea-water. Coversion agent, electricity. Plant, of simple design obtainable in Bombay. Why is it not done?

To any person interested in this subject from the point of view of public welfare, I will be delighted to offer all information and assistance voluntarily.—Yours, etc.

AD REM.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

CRISIS IN BERLIN.

CHANGE OF CABINET PROBABLE.

SEQUEL TO SAILORS' DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

A message from Berlin dated December, 25th says that street-fighting has greatly imperilled, the Government's position, which was already shaken by the disagreement with the Central Soviet with regard to the retention of Hindenburg.

On the evening before the fighting broke out, the sailors had reluctantly agreed to evacuate, the Palace, but not the Royal stables, subject to carrying out certain conditions, but the town Commander Wels, who is much hated by the sailors' party, upset the compromise. The sailors arrested Wels, but Government foolishly interfered, brought troops from Potsdam, ordered the immediate surrender of the insurgents and allowed subsequent bombardment. Some troops and Berlin Militia thereupon sided with the sailors. Ebert and Scheidemann were then obliged to capitulate to the sailors.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTY STRENGTHENED.

A change of Cabinet is probable, in which the Independent Socialists who were not responsible for the Government's drastic measures and whose position has become much stronger, will secure superior influence.

KAISER'S PALACE OVERRUN.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Recd. 0-35 a.m., Dec. 30.

AMSTERDAM.—The situation in Berlin is clearly not unsettled. Though it is difficult to gauge the true situation it seems plain that the Bolshevik elements have not abandoned their attempts to overthrow the Government. The latter apparently feared to exert authority and allowed matters to slide to the point of bloodshed with the result that many Government troops deserted to the Bolshevik rank.

Liebknect presently occupied the Kaiser's bedroom at the palace while the Kaiser's private dining room is bestrewn with corpses of sailors killed in fighting. Costly carpets are stained with blood. The authorities are incapable of preventing hundreds of sailors soldiers, men and women of the most doubtful character from overrunning the palace.

CENTRAL SOVIET COUNCIL SUMMONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin says the Central Council of Soviets will be summoned to consider the latest developments. A change of Government headed by Ledebour and Liebknecht is regarded as probable. The demonstrators occupied the offices of the "Vorwaerts" on December 25th, disarming the military guard which the President of the police had placed over the building

COMMANDER OF GUARDS INTERVIEWED.

SOLDIERS REFUSE TO FIRE ON WOMEN

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

COPENHAGEN.—Interviewed by a representative of the "Vossische Zeitung", General Leguis, commanding the Guards, said his troops were anxious to help the Government, but the latter had dayed in carrying out measures, including the formation of a strong force and the darmament of their opponents. Finally, when the behaviour of the sailors imperilled the Government, he received orders to compel the sailors to surrender, but he was directed to grant the sailors' request for a forty minutes' truce, which enabled an unarmed crowd including women and children intervene in the struggle and as the soiers refused to fire on the women and children, their effort failed. A portion of his force was pressed back and laid down their arms.

GOVERNMENT CRIS DEVELOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LODON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 1a.m., Dec. 30.

COPENHAGEN.—Accordiugo the "Vossische Zeitung", a Government crisis has developed. On December 26th the People's Commissaries and Independents outside the Government conferred together all day long. A decisive sitting of the Cabet was held at nine o'clock in the evening, the outcome of which is not yet known.

GENERAL LEGUIS RESIGNS.

General Leguis, Commander of the Guards, has resigned. He succeeded by General von Luettwitz.

NEW MILITARY COMMADANT IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON Dec. 28.

Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

According to a telegram from the Hague Molkenbhur, a member of Liebnecht, has been appointed military commadant in Berlin.

RUN ON CURRENCY OFFICE.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR SILVER COIN.

An unexpected demand for silver coins has arisen from the mofussil in consequence of the cotton crops which are now coming freely into District markets. The agriculturists as a rule accept silver coins only refusing to accept G. C. notes. The Bombay merchants have, therefore, to pay the agriculturists in coins for making purchases. There has therefore, been an unprecedented rush, during the last few days at the Government Currency office at Esplanade Road, Bombay, by merchants, who with bundles of notes in hands try to seek admission in to the Currency Office for encashing them.

Yesterday there was also a great rush in consequence of the two holidays (Tuesday and Wednesday) following. The police are trying their best to preserve order among the impatient merchants. Two gates have been kept open, through one of which those requiring Rs. 2,000 and upwards are admitted, whilst at the other those requiring sums under Rs. 2,000 are allowed an ingress. The authorities in charge of the Paper Currency Office are doing everything in their power to cope with this extraordinary demand.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

M. PICHON'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Recd. 1-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Havas Agency states:—The public galleries in the Chamber of Deputies were packed yesterday in expectation of a speech from M. Clemenceau and general disappointment was felt when the announcement was made that the Premier would not speak.

Speaking on the Russian situation, M. Pichon denied he had said there would be no intervention in Russia, but it was not Government's intention to undertake an expedition to Russia on the lines indicated in the press.

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

DEMAND FOR ARMY REFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

BRUSSELS.—The volunteer army of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg presented to the Chamber demands for army reform. The Government refused to receive delegates, whereupon troops barricaded themselves in their barracks.

GERMANS HAND OVER ROLLING STOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

The Germans are executing the terms, particularly those referring to rollingstock, in a more satisfactory manner. 3,500 waggons and 200 locomotives were handed over to the French in a single day and regular deliveries are now expected.

FRANCO-SPANISH ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 27.

Recd. 1-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Havas Agency states:—Concerning the visit to Paris of Count Romanones, M. Pichon stated he was convinced that only war prevented a close political friendship between France and Spain. Now, however, this could and must be resumed.

PRINCESS PATRICIA BETROTHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 10 a.m. Dec. 30.

Princess Patricia of Connaught is betrothed to Commander the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, son of the 13th Earl of Dalhousie. His Majesty has given his consent to the union.

CAPE TO CAIRO BY AIR.

SURVEY OF ROUTE ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 10 a.m. Dec. 30.

The Air Ministry has despatched to Central Africa two parties of airmen with machines and equipment to prospect and survey an aerial route from Cairo to Capetown. A possible route to India and to Australia via Singapore is also being investigated.

HANDLEY-PAGE AEROPLANE.

EXPECTED TO REACH KARACHI ON THURSDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 30.

The aeroplane conveying General McEwan from England is now expected to reach Karachi on January 2nd.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

105 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

TOTAL MORTALITY 311

Cholera continues to claim an increasing number of victims every day in the city, there being no fewer than 105 deaths on Sunday as compared with 97 deaths on the preceding day. The number of fresh attacks on Sunday was, however, less than on Saturday by 21.

The total mortality from all causes on Sunday was 311 as against 264 on Saturday, and 94 on the corresponding day of last year. There was one attack and one death from plague on Sunday.

The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city on Sunday:

Fort Ward	25
Mandvi Ward	37
Bhuleshwar Ward	63
Girgaon Ward	46
Byculla Ward	52
Parel Ward	26
Mahim Ward	26
Harbour, dock, railways and homeless	2
Hospitals	34

NEW OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTROL CONSULAR SERVICES AND TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 1-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

Details are published of the organisation of the new Overseas Trade Department, which now controls Consular services and trade commissioners and commercial attaches. The Department is divided into two sections, namely the overseas division and the United Kingdom division.

The overseas division is sub-divided geographically and deals with information received, while the United Kingdom division considers reports from abroad from the point of view of industries in this country and is in touch with the commercial community.

No provision has yet been made for dealing with the problems of trade with the Central Empires, but it is probable that a new section will be created for this purpose.

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INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

REVIEW OF COMMISSION'S REPORT

THE SHIBBOLETH OF "AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY."

NEED FOR COMPLETE FISCAL AUTONOMY

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following is from the address of Mr. B. Puri, the President-elect of the Industrial Conference which was to have been held yesterday, at Delhi:—

Although I come of a family of merchants and industrialists am one myself both by inclination and persuasion. and am therefore in a position to accurately measure and appreciate the important part played in the progress and regeneration of a country by its commerce and industries, I emphatically declare that I am not one of those who think that the Industrial development of a country is more important than and must have precedence over, its political emancipation. I hold that a country, in order to be industrially great, must first be politically free. It must breathe the air and exist first, before it can embellish its life. It was more than 33 years ago that our great national movement with its political programme in the forefront, was inaugurated by, and under the guidance and leadership of the first-guard, which unfortunately is now gradually disappearing. Since then, the country has readily and very properly accorded it the place of honour and always regarded it as the first child of our national movement. Even in these days of aggressive and scientific Industrialism and in spite of our enthusiasm for the creation of an Industrial India, I am certain that the country as a whole would not be prepared to deprive the first-born of its rights and privileges of primogeniture.

The fourteenth Session of the Conference, which we are holding to-day is rendered memorable owing to the occurrence during the year under review, of at least three events of stupendous importance to the industrial future of the country. These are (a) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reform proposals; (b) The Report of the Industrial Commission; and (c) The termination of the world-war. The first promises liberty and holds out hopes to the Indian people to develop in their own way by bringing about a steady reform in existing conditions. The second indicates the line of development so far as the industrial side of the question is concerned. The third offers numerous opportunities for development, in consequence of the subdued and sympathetic atmosphere created by a fortunate combination of forces, non-existent and even unthinkable in pre-war days.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORT.

As this Conference is directly concerned with the effects of the report of the Industrial Commission, I offer no apology for selecting that out of the list I have mentioned for discussion and careful examination. Broadly speaking, the report indicates a welcome change in the hitherto apathetic attitude of the Government towards the Industrial needs of the country and "the definite adoption of a policy of state participation in Industrial development." It is a sad commentary on the statesmanship of the Government of this country that an unprecedented world-war with all its horrors, was necessary to open its eyes to the utterly helpless condition of economic and industrial dependence to which by its conservative, self-centred, and I am sorry to have to add, in many respects, unrighteous system of administration, India has unfortunately been reduced.

The idea of centralising the Imperial Department under a separate member with a seat in the Executive Council, to co-ordinate and direct the general industrial policy of the country, is in my opinion a very good one. There is no doubt a sufficient number of closely allied functions to justify the creation of a specialised imperial department in their performance. I am equally certain that if properly manned and conducted in the right spirit, a separate Imperial Department for Industries, will before very long be able to achieve, with regard to the numerous far-reaching questions that are sure to arise regarding industrial development, what neither the present Revenue and Agricultural Departments nor even the present Department of Commerce, can or has been able to do.

I cannot help saying however that I agree with my friend and our distinguished countryman, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, in thinking that instead of the proposed Imperial Executive Board of Industries, an advisory board similar to that proposed for the Provinces should be constituted, consisting largely of elected members, for reasons set forth by Pandit Madan Mohan in his very able minute, with most of which I am in substantial agreement.

So far as the two services proposed [illegible] other appointments contemplated [illegible] and the port are concerned, I am of [illegible] in the re- they should be reserved [illegible] opinion that Indians. Taking into [illegible] exclusively for previous unpleasant experience on account the country's tion with [illegible] appointments to [illegible] lucrative posts, having special regard to the fact admitted in the report that there will be similar post-war demands made at home and in the dominions for scientific, especially chemical, experts which will render it difficult to obtain in suitable recruits from England," I venture to think that the step, that I propose, is not altogether without force. I am open to admit however that there may be occasions on which the requisite talent may not for the moment be available in the country; and I am prepared to grant that under such exceptional circumstances—but only under those—really capable and highly specialised experts may be brought out from abroad on the distinct understanding that their appointments should be for short periods only and with the additional proviso that they should train our own men in the technique of their work.

AN EXPLODED VIEW.

I cannot too strongly condemn the unwarranted view often expressed by ignorant and irresponsible people and which Pandit Madan Mohan tells us, was even urged by many European witnesses before the Commission "that India is, and must, remain mainly an agricultural country, that the people of India are by nature and tradition deficient in industrial capacity and commercial enterprise, and that these qualities are inherent in the nations of the West." Inferentially, we are asked to conclude that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to produce not only practical industrialists in this country but also such experts as may be needed for manning the various departments and services I have already referred to. In his admirable minute of dissent, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia has with brutal frankness and with a formidable array of unimpeachable facts and figures, mercilessly exposed this absurd and now-exploded theory; and conclusively shown how India was at the height of Industrial efficiency and was the supplier of many of the costliest necessities and most coveted luxuries of the world, when Europe, even including England, was in a comparatively backward condition.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

The total absence in the report of definite recommendations on the subject of the management of Railways is disappointing in the extreme. The failure on the part of the Commission to deal with this question as also to deal effectively with the rates question, is inexplicable, as these matters were always understood to be within the purview of their work. A representative committee should now be appointed with as little delay as possible, to examine the whole question. I am emphatically of opinion that all our Railways in order to be thoroughly nationalised, should be entirely managed by the State.

The introduction of the scheme of trade-commissioners for India and assistant Indian trade-commissioners is good, and I welcome it. But I would devise means at an early date by which the trade-commissionerships should be held by qualified Indians. I would, at the same time, also urge the extension of the scheme to all the important countries of the world; and would also incidentally refer to the extremely low salaries of £500 for Indian assistant trade-commissioners, for which, at best, only second-class men would be available.

FINANCING OF INDUSTRIES.

I wish, however, that greater attention had been paid by the Commission to the formulation of an adequate organisation for propelling industrial enterprises in the country on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the movement, the scheme for the educative machinery for which has been recommended, as we have already seen, at such a tremendous outlay and with such great care and elaboration. Among the most important omissions, I would give the first place (a) to the question of the adumbration of a comprehensive system of financing the industries, such as Industrial Banks, which, as we have seen, have been relegated to an expert committee and (b) to the question of tariffs.

(a) It is a fact which cannot be denied that India is one of the poorest countries in the world and that her economic resources are of the scantiest character. Whether it be by her own folly or as the result of the heavy drain which necessarily accompanies a costly foreign Government, which unduly largely employs foreign agencies in every department of the Government, and remits to England as much as the annual yield of the whole country from land, by way of home and other charges,—and that too from an almost entirely agricultural country like India; whether it be by some artificial or natural cause beyond the control of the Government and the people, or as the result of a policy of unequal and unrighteous distribution of the burdens of state; the stern fact remains and cannot be gainsaid that even to-day, after 150 years of British rule, India—in spite of her enormous wealth of raw products—is the poorest country in the world with only an annual average income of £2 per head; and that her resources for industrial and other development, are therefore necessarily almost nil. The need for supplementing them by all possible means open to the Government and the people, is consequently proportionately greater and more urgent than any other.

When the Industrial development of a country is dependent upon capital, acquired largely through the gathering of small sums, special Industrial Banks, like those in Japan and Germany or similar organisations, should be established with large captuals and numerous branches, designed to afford financial support to industries for longer periods and on less restricted security than is within the power or practice of existing banks. Such banks or organisations must of course require a large measure of Government support, although they need not necessarily be brought under rigid Government control. I am emphatically of opinion that Government should lend its whole hearted support to such banks and place very large funds at their disposal, if possible without interest; but in no case at a rate higher than 2 or 3 per cent.

I fail to see why the large reserves in India and those held in England on account of this country under various heads, cannot also be partly utilised for the industrial development of the country and placed at the disposal of such banks as I have described, if necessary, even under stringent Govrnment control. There is the large gold standard reserve, amounting to over Rs. 50 crores. Then, there are the paper currency reserves which go considerably over this figure; and the large cash balances. We may assume that the last two may be required at any moment and cannot therefore safely be utilised for any other purpose. We may not even speak of the gold ordinarily held in India which had gone down from about £6 million to about £100,000 on the 1st April, 1917, but no part of which is now held in India. But I cannot understand why a substantial portion, say about Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 crores out of the Rs. 50 crores of the gold standard reserve, cannot be utilised for industrial purposes.

There are other methods—both direct and indirect—by which financial assistance *can be* given for industrial purposes and is being given in some countries of the world, such as, money grants-in-aid, bounties and subsidies, guaranteed dividends, supply of machinery and plant on the hire-purchase system, guaranteed or preferential Government purchase of products for limited periods and exemption from income tax, import duties and other cases during the initial stages of newly-established and infant industries. Some of these are undoubtedly likely to be beneficial, and are even recommended in the report of the Commission; but, for various reasons I am against money grants-in-aid, bounties and subsidies, and guaranted dividends except on very special grounds.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL CONDEMNED.

The contemplated imposition of the new-fangled excess-profits bill is, in my opinion, also going to be a huge load upon the industries of the country. It is a wanton and deliberate breach of the undertaking to the contrary given by the Government of India in March, 1917. It gives the direct lie to the promise of an active industrial policy outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals and in the report of the Industrial Commission. It is wrong in principle, unequal in its incidence, and is totally indefensible from an industrial point of view. It will seriously impede the expansion of existing industries and the initiation of new ones. It is almost a levy on Capital and freely violates all the accepted cannons of taxation. If the profits the country has made owing to the special conditions created by the war, were great; so are the losses now resulting from the tremendous dislocation that has followed its sudden cessation. It stands to reason therefore that if the Government wishes to have its share of the one, it cannot possibly repudiate its responsibility in the other. We are asked to suggest alternative sources of taxation. I venture to think that the war having been waged for the benefit not only of this but also of future generations, its burden must be equitably distributed by a long-period loan and not be unfairly imposed upon the present generation alone; or, in the alternative, the money required should be found out of tariff arrangements, as for instance, by the imposition of import-duties on various articles. The Government, having already accepted the principle of imposing duties for revenue purposes, ought not to find it difficult to do so. In short, I am emphatically of opinion that the proposed measure is an exceedingly obnoxious and unequitable one; and that the country should stoutly resist its imposition.

"IMPERIAL PREFERENCE."

We must also set our face against the proposal of what is called "Imperial and Allied Preference," unless meanwhile India is given fiscal autonomy and full control over her tariffs. In ur present helpless, economic and industrial condition we cannot possibly afford to be charitable to others out of sentimental considerations. To a student of our trade returns it is painfully evident that at present India is almost entirely an exporter of raw-materials and a heavy importer of nearly all her requirements of finished products. In a word therefore, the compulsory inclusion of India in any such scheme of reference will be tantamount to forcing India to sell her raw materials to the different parts of the Empire or her Allies, cheaper than she can sell them elsewhere: and compelling her to buy her entire requirements of finished products from England and her Colonies and Allies, at rates higher than those prevalent elsewhere.

In order that such and similar iniquities may not again be perpetrated in the future in the name and under the excuse of Imperial exigencies and in order that we may be enabled to ajust our own tariffs to suit the peculiar requirements and conditions of our country it is absolutely necessary that India should have complete fiscal atonomy. Nothing short of this, will satisfy the people of this country; nothing less will enable her to become industrially independent ad great; and India should not rest content unless and until she has got it. It is sure camouflage to urge that the possession by India of fiscal freedom and her unrestrained use of it to protect her infant industries, will clash with England's free-trade policy. I hope there is no one so foolish in India still existin as to take such an argument seriously at this stage of our history. If the colonies can remain in the Empire and still arrage their tarics to their own advantage and for their own benefit even against England; if they can thus advance their own interest without damaging those of the Epire, I fail to see why India cannot; unless it is sought to be made out in so many words that India is to continue to be the Cinderella of the Empire for all times and that what other parts of the Empire can claim justice and obtain as a matter of right India cannot. It is no exaggeration to say that this country will not regard any scheme about her industries as satisfactory, unless this question is solved according to her wishes and her requirements.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

POSITION OF THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 30.

On the Congress resuming its sittings at noon to-day amidst great enthusiasm Pandit Jambhuj Chowdhry moved the following resolution:

"That this Congress views with grave apprehension the attempt made in certain quarters to assign an inferior position to the Punjab in the Reforms Scheme and urges that having regard to its political, military and historical importance, its wealth, education and social advancement and its magnificent services during the war the Punjab should be placed on a basis of equality with Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces."

He said that the Punjab had played a prominent part in the attainment of victory and asked if it was just to the province to say it should play an inferior role in the political growth of the country. There are no communal differences in this province and what was more so far as higher education is concerned, excepting Bengal, the rest of the Provinces were behind the Punjab. Sir Michael O'Dwyer had said that the Punjabees possessed sound judgment and common sense and after a certificate from their ruler was it fair that the province should be administered by somebody else. He asked them to consider what would have been the demands of France or America had they been in the position of the Punjab after a war in which France and America had come to the assistance of the Punjab as the supreme power against some other country. He considered it a great blunder to humiliate the province that played so magnificent and magnanimous a part in the war of liberty.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. M. S. Bhat urged them not to forget that the Meerates were their kith and kin and that the pioneers who worked for thirty-three years for the country with their lives' blood deserved well of them. He extolled the sacrifice of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and said for cheers for him. The appeal was well responded to. The resolution was further supported and carried.

DIFERENCE ON SUNDAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

It is becoming clear that a further cleavage among prominent Congressmen is impending owing to sharp difference of opinion over the resolution on the demand for complete provincial autonomy at once and the nomination of Mr. Tilak as a representative of India at the Peace Conference and the postponement *sine die* of the resolution welcoming the announcement of visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

Both Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. Bhuri, General Secretaries to the National Congress, have resigned and are not seeking relection. It appears that the personnel of the Congress deputation will be reviewed by a committee of seven and it is understood that some of the leading Congressmen and women have in consequence of the recent resolutions passed or pending before the Congress have declined to join the proposed deputation and a separate representative deputation of a composite and independent character to London next spring is being discussed in influential Congress circles.

The following is the concluding portion of the Associated Press message of the proceedings of the Congress on Sunday last:—

MR. PAL.

Mr. B. C. Pal, the next speaker, asked them to consider what would be the effect of the deletion of the words "Disappointing" and "Unsatisfactory" upon the public opinion in England, outside England, upon the public opinion of the statesmen of the whole world. He said if Mr. Sastri would give an assurance on behalf of this friends that they would delete the entire preamble of their Resolution, they might consider whether they could fall in line and delete their words. The retention of all exuberant welcome in the Resolution of the Moderates' Conference would mean to the world that India had with one united voice accepted loyally thankfully, gratfully the Scheme towards Responsible Government. It would mean they were already self-determined so far as the constitutional reforms were concerned. Were they prepared to send that mandate to the world at large? (cries of "no"). If not, they should stick to the words with the grim determination of men who knew their minds. When they put in those words with regard to full provincial autonomy, he said in Bombay they asked for all subjects excepting law, justice, and police. In this country law and police, and justice and police, do not always go together. They had agreed to the Bombay Resolution at the special gadings of Mrs. Besant for the sake of union. Reference was made to compact. He asked who the other party to the compact was, and whether that party had kept the compact. Concluding, he said if the war had altered anything, if it had revealed anything, it had brought a message, it was "demand your right, demand full measure of your right, right which God has given you demand for it, strive for it, sacrifice for it and in the will of God you will get it."

MR. SARMA.

Mr. B. S. Sarma said he could not but support Mr. Sastri's amendment with regard to full provincial autonomy. With regard to the rest, he was in cordial agreement with what was done in Bombay. Speaking then on that part of the amendment, he said he took it they were resolved not to ask for complete self-government. He urged them to analyse the argument intellectually and not emotionally, and to see whether, when they were asking for Fiscal Autonomy in the Central Government, and full provincial autonomy they were not asking for complete self-Government. On the question of Fiscal Autonomy there was no difference of opinion. Everybody wanted it and with Fiscal Autonomy granted, he for one would be satisfied with very little in the Provinces. When Fiscal Autonomy was granted them, what would be left over to Government? They must, therefore, give up some subjects in the Provinces and ask for the transfer of a few in the Imperial. As they had accepted the principle of partial responsibility, they had no alternative but to say they would part with certain subjects for six years. He did not think that was a surrender of their rights. He asked them if they were going to wreck their chances of reform. He asked them to look at the attitude of the House of Lords and how public opinion in England was hardening against them. They might even lose the sympathy of their friends in the House of Commons, and he submitted passing the resolution was suicidal policy. He urged the compromise made in Bombay was prudent and statesmanlike and was not surrender of their rights. He once again appealed to their intelligence as against their emotion.

At this stage some delegates shouted that the Resolution should be voted upon, but the President said in view of the importance of the subject, he would invite further discussion.

Thereupon Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Dewan Bahadur Govind Raghava Aiyar spoke supporting the attitude of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Sarma respectively.

Mr. Fazlul Haque, the President-elect of the Moslem League opposing Mr. Sastri's amendment, said if Mr. Sastri had said time-limit was unnecessary, not from motives of expediency but as a good grace for the bureaucrats to allow them sufficient time to bundle up their goods and leave India, he would have appreciated the point. But what Mr. Sastri wanted to do was to leave to the good grace of the bureaucracy to determine when they would give them (Indians) power to manage their ows affairs. The whole thing looked like an unpleasant intruder getting into his room, and his telling the intruder "please yourself, and go when you like," instead of telling him "go at once or I will show you the way out." They were asked what had happened since the Bombay Congress to alter their decision. He was speaking from personal experience of how the bureaucrats used their power. He had seen that in the last Calcutta riots. He would be false to his conscience, false to the evidence of his eyes, false to his country, false to the traditions of this great Assembly, if he did not say the bureaucracy must go at once.

MR. DAS.

Mr. C. R. Das was the last speaker. In the first place he congratulated Mr. Sastri on having joined them on the Congress platform. He offered congratulations to Mr. Sastri, because he considered the Congress to be higher and mightier than any number of men, however great his or their attainments might be. He, however, could not congratulate Mr. Sastri upon his amendments, and he stood before them to enter his most emphatic protest against those amendments. Dealing with the amendment about time-limit, he asked who was to tell them when they would be fit for self-government. The British Parliament was ruling them through the Civil Service, and if no time-limit was fixed, who was to decide? It was the Civil Service. They further knew the grant of self-government meant the death of the bureaucracy, and could any reasonable man expect the bureaucracy would sweetly put an end to itself. With regard to the words "Disappointing" and "Unsatisfactory," he asked them to put their hands on their breasts, and ask themselves question whether the scheme was satisfactory. If the answer was "no," they should have courage of their convictions and proclaim to the world that the scheme was "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory." Regarding full provincial autonomy, he observed, Mr. Sastri's argument was, because they had accepted the system of charity they ought not to ask for full provincial Government. He submitted they had nowhere accepted the principle. So far as Provincial Governments were concerned, unless they got full provincial autonomy they would not have obtained a substantial step towards Responsible Government in the country. Continuing, the speaker said Mrs. Besant had urged another ground, namely, the ground of compromise. He was not told up to then definitely as to who were parties to compact. One speaker had said it was between the Nationalists and the Moderates. If that was so, Mrs. Besant was out of court, because the Moderates as a party had not joined the Congress and therefore, Moderates had broken the compact, and had no right to insist on the performance of contract by the other side.

At this stage, Mrs. Besant rose to a point of order, and observed she had said nothing about the compact. She had only referred to a compromise with men in the Congress.

At this stage, the President also rose, upon which Mr. Das insisted on his right to put his own interpretation on the speeches and refused to speak if he was not allowed to do so.

Delegates intervened and shouted Mr. Das should go on. The matter having been passed over, Mr. Das, continuing, said if it was a compromise between Nationalists and some Moderates, his answer was: Who were those Nationalists and those Moderates? What right had they got to barter away the rights of the people by compact and compromises of that description? So far as he was concerned, he had joined in it fully hoping that the Moderates would join them. They had not. Were they then to sell away their birthright. Such a principle was pernicious and he refused to follow it. The whole country demanded this reform and he called upon them to reject the amendments *in toto*.

AMENDMENTS LOST.

The amendments were then put to the vote separately and all were defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The original resolution was then carried by acclamation. The Congress then adjourned till to-morrow.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

SESSIONS OPENED ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 30.

The eleventh session of All India Moslem League commenced its sittings this morning at eleven in Krishna Theatre, close by the Congress pavilion. There were [illegible] one thousand people present, the special feature being the presence on the dais of a large number of Hindus and Congress leaders, including Mrs. Besant, Mr. Vijiaraghavacheriar, Mr. Horniman, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jinnah, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Arundale, Mr. Sultan Singh, Messrs. Abdul Kasim, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Tehmg, C. R. Das, Pandit Malaviya, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Syed Hossain and Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra.

After recitations from the Koran Dr. M. A. Ansari, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his address.

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haque, the President, delivered his presidential address. After the presidential address was over the President put from the chair resolutions expressing loyalty to the King-Emperor and sorrow at the deaths of Nawab Haji Mahomed Ishaq Khan, Justice Sahabdin, Dr. Abdur Rehman Bijnori. The League was then adjourned till to-morrow.

MRS. BESANT TO VISIT SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 30.

Mrs. Besant will pay a visit to Sind early in the new year, arriving at Shikarpur on the 2nd instant and proceeding thence to Shukkur, Karachi and Hyderabad before leaving for Benares on the evening of the 19th. Elaborate arrangements for her reception are being made by Home Rulers at these towns.

ANGLO-INDIANS IN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The Anglo-Indian Empire League Annual Conference commenced here to-day, Mr. J. H. Abbott, who was to have presided could not attend owing to illness. The chair was taken by the Hon. Mr. DuBurn of Rangoon. Various branches of the League and Association from all parts of India attended. Mr. Leonard was appointed Secretary to the Conference. The Hon. Mr. DuBurn in opening the meeting expressed the regrets of Mr. Abbott in being unable to preside and read the speech which Mr. Abbott would have delivered. Mr. DuBurn then addressed the Conference.

POLES ABOUT TO PROCLAIM REPUBLIC

BOLSHEVIKS ADVANCING TOWARDS MITAU.

TO INVADE PRUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4.50 p.m., Dec. 27.
Recd. 11.15 p.m., Dec. 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A Berlin telegram states that the Poles are about to proclaim a republic, under the presidency of the pianist Paderewski; who was triumphantly welcomed on reaching Posel from Dantzig.

A Riga message states that the Bolsheviks are vigorously advancing towards Mitau. The prisoners state that the army numbers 600,000 and the final aim is to advance through Mitau and Tauroggen into Prussia.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORT.

LONDON CHAMBER'S ALARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution declaring that the report does not sufficiently recognise the social, religious and ethical obstacles to the growth of a purely Indian enterprise, achievements of British merchants in building up India's prosperity, the excellent relations between British merchants and hereditary trading classes of India, and that it does not safeguard the important commercial interests against the theories of doctrinaire economists and attacks of irresponsible antagonists of the British enterprise.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF OPIUM.

MATTER TO COME BEFORE PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Writing to "The Times", Sir W. J. Collins, M. P., dealing with the question of international control of opium, morphia, cocaine and similar drugs in order to confine their employment to legitimate medical purposes, recalls the statement by Lord Cecil in the House of Commons on 24th October and says he has some reason to believe that the Government intend to take an early opportunity of pressing the matter upon the attention of the Peace Conference.

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KAIKHUSRU K. DADACHANJI.—The correspondence is closed.

J. M. G.—The affairs of Santa Cruz are managed by a Notified Area Committee.

KAZI M. NIYAZALI.—You may consult a lawyer.

M. M. BUTALA.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 31st December, 1918.

INDIA'S DEMAND.

"If anything could enhance the sense of responsibility under which our recommendations are made in a matter fraught with consequences so immense, it would be the knowledge that even as we bring our report to an end far greater issues still hang in the balance upon the battlefields of France. *It is there and not in Delhi or Whitehall that the ultimate decision of India's future will be taken. The liberty of the world must be won before our deliberations over the liberalizing of Indian political institutions can acquire any tangible meaning.*" With these words Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford concluded their Report. They wrote truly—and, in the words we have italicised, they spoke prophetically. These words embody the only infallible test by which the scheme of constitutional reforms for India must stand or fall. The issues which hung in the balance when Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford published their scheme have been decided on the battlefields of France. The liberty of the world has been won—and with this victory the decision of India's future cannot be in question. That decision must be made in full consonance with the most important of the issues that hung in the balance—the issue formulated in one of President Wilson's fourteen points, namely, "the settlement of every political relationship upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery." It cannot be made in accordance with the principle formulated in the announcement of August 20, 1917, which constitutes a fundamental violation of the principle on the basis of which the Allies have definitely united to set up a lasting peace. Therefore, the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, based as it is on the former principle, cannot satisfy the needs of India. But that does not mean that it should necessarily be altogether set aside in favour of a brand new scheme. For, it can be made to satisfy the needs of India if its ultimate shape is determined by the voice of India; that is, if it fully undergoes and satisfies the test of the principle of self-determination.

The voice of India has expressed itself in unmistakable terms in the resolution regarding the scheme passed by the Indian National Congress at Delhi. In our Wednesday's issue, we detailed the circumstances which rendered it imperative that the resolutions of the Delhi Congress should be cast in a larger mould than those of the Special Session held in August last. In August last the war was in progress and the end not in sight. Therefore, the function of the Congress was then, as we said, limited to deciding what substantial steps towards reform should be taken *during the war.* With the end of the war, that limitation has ceased to operate and India is free to demand that, the liberty of the world having been won, she must be allowed to share in the liberty by exercising her right to determine her own future. The Delhi Congress has asserted that right by an overwhelming majority of votes! The decision having been taken, we do not think any useful purpose will be served by an examination of the discussion that led to it. The important thing is the decision and much more important is the fact that it is the decision of the overwhelming majority of the Indian people. If any reference to the debate is necessary, it is to point out that it was a full and fair debate. Probably for the first time in the history of the Congress, there has been a difference in the counsels of its leaders. That, perhaps, was inevitable. But none can deny that the Congress gave a patient, fair and full hearing to all sides. This was acknowledged by none so gracefully as by the Hon. Mr. Sastri, whose views were least acceptable to the Congress. Every one of the speakers spoke, without any restraint, what he felt it his duty to say in the best interests of the country as he understood them. The National Assembly, having heard all sides, came to a decision, which, under the circumstances, must be pronounced to be as deliberate as it is considered. That decision is a fresh proof—if a proof were needed—showing that the Congress is for no party and that it is not committed to any particular views. It is, as has been often stated, the non-official parliament of the country. It cannot obviously accept any views deliberately against the judgment and sentiment of the nation, in order to oblige, conciliate, win over, or keep within its fold, any body. In this connection, we must accord a meed of tribute to Mr. Sastri who put aside party prejudices and joined the Congress. From the enthusiastic welcome given to him, it must be clear to one and all that the Congress is not wedded to any party clique. It stands for the nation and it represents the nation and those who want to feel the national pulse must study its proceedings.

Having said so much, we deem it an imperative duty to make an earnest appeal to Indian leaders of various shades of opinion to regard the decision of the country in the spirit in which President Wilson said those who are to make peace are approaching the task—namely, in the spirit which makes them feel that "they are masters of none but the servants of mankind." The times we are now living in are such as history has never known. We are at once honoured with an unprecedented privilege and overwhelmed by a consequently tremendous responsibility. The issue before every one of us—to whatever country he belongs—and to see that his country does its best in helping to build a new, more rational and happier world on the ruins of the old? No man or country can forego the privilege or shirk the responsibility without endangering the task of Reconstruction. For the days of "Great Powers" are gone. The world is to be a League of Free Nations—small as well as great. And the mistakes and wrongs of one of the nations must affect the ordered freedom and enduring peace of the League. As President Wilson said in reply to His Majesty at the Buckingham Palace banquet—

> There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never beaten so singularly in unison before. Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realised how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude, and in another under one sovereignty and under another.

Thus it is not merely that India has need of the world, but the world has also need of India. Can India refuse the call to play her due part in the affairs of mankind? Any hesitation that there might have been in this respect must now be dispelled by the pronouncements of His Majesty and President Wilson. President Wilson has said: "It would take more courage to resist the great moral tide now running in the world than to yield to it and obey it." The demand of India is part and parcel of this moral tide and it would take more courage on the part of British statesmen to resist it than to yield to it and obey it.

THE COALITION TRIUMPH

The results of the General Election as they come are sensational. For sheer surprise, we do not believe there is any precedent in the history of the United Kingdom to match the results of the present Election. It is not only a revolution in the fortunes of parties or in the balance of groups, but it also marks great reverses in the leadership of the people. The last Franchise Act, together with the stability of the Coalition Government, gave to the prospect of the Election several elements of surprise and security. The Coalitionists resolved to attempt a second tenure of power under Mr. Lloyd George and while the credit of having won the war, rightly or wrongly, was attached to the Coalition Government, the deluge of votes at the polling booths introduced a grave element of uncertainty in the results. But the greatest element of uncertainty lay in the challenge of Labour. There were several forecasts of the final results, but while even Liberals were not unprepared for a discomfiture of the Asquithians, the Labourities, after their recent rally, scarcely expected the defeat of their acknowledged leaders and the weakness of their party. It can, however, hardly be doubted that the disaster which has overtaken the Labourites is largely to be accounted for by the essentially conservative temperament of the British people driven to a panicky state by Mr. Lloyd George's ill-conceived and malignant but effective denunciation of Labour as Bolshevism. The results so far show that the Coalition has an absolute majority of over 300. The disastrous surprise of the other parties is best seen in the case of some of the well-known leaders of political life in the United Kingdom. Mr. Asquith has, after nearly a quarter of a century of connection with East Fife, been defeated and dislodged from his constituency. Colonel Sprot, Unionist, who has beaten Mr. Asquith, has come with a majority of more than 2,000 over the ex-Premier. The enlarged constituency contained, it is said, a tremendous accession of Conservatives, but the fact of Mr. Asquith's defeat is there to emphasise the sweep of Coalition tide. Mr. Lloyd George has been returned by his constituency by a crushing majority, while his Private Secretary, Mr. Sutherland, gets into Parliament as a Coalition Liberal candidate. Along with Mr. Asquith is lost his lieutenant, Mr. McKenna. The Coalitionist colleagues of Mr. Lloyd George in his Ministry have fared well, none of them so far sustaining the surprise of an ignominous defeat. The adroitness of Mr. Lloyd George's position as half Liberal and half Conservative—that is what it has been—has caused a great defection in the Liberal party, of which Mr. Asquith is the head, and spelled the rout of Asquithians. On the eve of the election returns, Labour was seriously thinking of organising itself as the Opposition in Parliament, in the event of its failure in securing power. Now it appears that Labourites have sustained a fall which is more disappointing than the defeat of the Independent Liberals. To begin with, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Lansbury, and others have lost. In the Labour Party, there are a few Coalitionists, but Independent Labour, as a whole, has suffered in numbers and in leadership. Mr. Barnes, who was a strenuous ally of Mr. Lloyd George, has won. In Ireland, Sinn Fein has achieved some striking victories and the majority it has obtained over the Nationalists and in its independent capacity will considerably alter the support possible from Ireland for Mr. Lloyd George in his settlement of that country. De Valera, chief of the Sinn Feiners and a prisoner in Dublin, has scored over Mr. Dillon, leader of the Nationalist party. Sinn Fein comes with a total of over 70 members, while Nationalists fall below 10. The position of Nationalists was precarious after the rebellion of 1916, but now the history of the great party of Nationalists seems to be settled by the victory of Sinn Feiners. Not least remarkable is the fact that, though women form a third of the voters, only one woman candidate has been elected. To sum up, Coalitionists have come back with an absolute majority and Mr. Lloyd George is again in power. It will be of great interest to India that Mr. Montagu has been returned by the Cambridge University.

The collapse of Labour is a great disappointment in some respects; the non-return of great leaders, together with several Independent Liberals, is a disaster to the balance of parties, since a despotic tenure is assured to Mr. Lloyd George on the strength of his absolute majority. He is not a full Liberal nor a Free Trader, and his power rests on two wings which have to be kept safe and undisturbed. We do not know how results could have been altered if all the soldiers or a considerable number of them had voted. Probably, in the circumstances in which the Election was held, no great difference could have been possible for Mr. Lloyd-George who "won" the war. The Election has been won by clever tactics rather than by a fair presentment of the issues involved. The following extract from the "Nation" is not an exaggerated description of Mr. Lloyd George's strategy:

> As in the Campaign of Waterloo Napoleon drove out the Prussians at Ligny and then turned to demolish the English at Quatre Bras, so Mr. George has "dealt separately" with the Liberal and Conservative armies and put them both out of action. He has indeed struck a penetrating blow at their weakness. The war has disintegrated them both; and its end finds them completely disoriented. So, in a day of Revolution Mr. George, again following a Napoleonic precedent, invites a rally to himself. To the Tories he will be as a buckler against Bolshevism; to the Liberals a shield against the reaction. Is he not a Free Trader, and of the purest? Away with the Paris resolutions, to which Mr. Runciman, that *demi-vierge*, almost succumbed! Still preference need not be dismissed, and a care for her industries can do British trade no harm. Welsh Disestablishment must stand; but there will be peace and plenty in the Welsh vicarage. Home Rule for Ireland? Of course; but no coercion for Ulster. Thus all paths lead the same way, all razors are made to sell, if not to cut, and the snake feeds handsomely on its own tail.

The element of success in the strategy lay in the swiftness with which it was executed. But the success, in the circumstances of the case, is bound to be momentary. Without a liberal policy, Mr. Lloyd George's Government is not likely to last very long; for, without the savour of courage and liberalism, no security is possible in a reconstructed world.

Notes of the Day.

Venomous Effusions.

The "Advocate of India" in the course of an original article attacks the "Times of India" for not being dishonest. The acerbity of family quarrels is much in evidence, but the sting of the reproof is directed against Indians. The "Advocate" has been of late rolling in calumnies concerning the contribution of India towards victory and the co-operation of the educated classes during the war; but as the "Times of India" dissociates itself from the favourite libel that Indians, who never assisted in the war are now seeking vicarious rewards, the "Advocate" feels moved to say something in justification of its idiocy and isolation. Either the people of India assisted in the war with devotion and under the leadership of the educated classes or they did not. The "Times" has declined to join the slanderous attack against them; nor does it regard the claims of India in the reconstruction of the world, as associated with fictitious achievements. The "very simple test and blunt question" proposed by the "Advocate" is as irrelevant in its attempt to refute the "Times", as the subsequent speculation in malevolent."

What a Bark:

The war-services of India would not have been a whit less or dilatory, says the "Advocate", if "there had never been a Congress" and "if the words Home Rule had never been heard in the land". These malignant allegations are based on a tissue of dishonest presumptions, but even if they were true, they constitute no answer to the position of the "Times" that calumnies of the kind are false and unworthy after the event. Intelligent people must be ashamed of speculative logic of this order, though the "Advocate" need not. Suppose some soft-headed comedian wanted to impeach the European community in India on its war-services, and without mentioning things like the Exemption Tribunal scandals, proceeded to do so by merely adopting the argument which the "Advocate" has produced. He would affect to be amused at the representative character of the European Association, and ask "whether the war-services of European residents in India, would not have been precisely what they were, if there never had been a European Association and if the words Communal Representation had never been heard in the land?" As arguments of this variety, are both idiotic and dishonest, we are not surprised that the "Times" has expressed its disgust with such devices. The "Advocate", after calling the "Times", Sir Oracle, says: "We propose to bark in our humble way"; but it would do better if it offered itself as a chronic "find" in some Pasteur museum.

Needless Fright.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, ever since his retirement from the Principalship of the Madras Christian College ten years ago, has been sending his annual message to the students of that College on the Anniversary Day. He was a very distinguished educationist of his day, and exceedingly popular. A pioneer experiment in higher education, in the Southern Presidency, the College which he controlled, came generally to be known as the Miller College instead of by its real name. Having acknowledged so much about his services, we may take leave to examine his advice to the students of the Christian College this year. His views on Indian politics of the present day, the current of which he has extremely limited chances of ascertaining from distant Scotland, are out-of-date. Having to depend upon extraneous aid for deriving any knowledge of circumstances in this country, we wonder how Dr. Milles feels secure in saying that he who did not wilfully close his eyes could fully discover evidence of German plotting in India. Dr. Miller must, as he knows Indians well enough, be sure that in the country there is no sympathy with any such plots. Hence we are amazed that he should lightly speak of German plots in a manner that cannot but offend the feelings of Indians. If it were possible for him to take up the challenge, we should be glad to hear of one or two instances of the rampant evidences of which he speaks with cocksureness, though he did not seem to indicate any in his former discourses about Indian unrest.

Indeterminate Future.

His views about the coming political reforms are even more curious. We shall not speculate whether if he were here to-day he would think as he now does. He suggests that for a long and indeterminate time to come the control over the central Government in this country should not be relaxed. If Dr. Miller imagines that Indians should for ages more continue in their present political condition, he cannot flatter himself as taking a just view of their aspirations, let alone sympathetic consideration. He has taken needless fright and foreboded some danger if Indians agitate for changes. Well. Indians must meet any danger that may be in store for them, while thanking Dr. Miller for his advice, well-intentioned no doubt, but wholly anti-diluvian.

STAR CHAMBER ACT IN SIND.

ANOTHER BLOW ON JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 30.

It is stated that Dr. Choithram Gidwani applied a few days ago to the District Magistrate of Hyderabad (Sind) to be registered as the printer and publisher of a new newspaper called the "Bande Mataram." The District Magistrate asked him to deposit Rs. 2,000 security under the Press Act and the starting of the newspaper remains in abeyance.

PRESIDENT POINCARE ON PEACE DELIBERATIONS.

PERFECT ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

Interviewed by the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," President Poincare said he anticipated a successful conclusion to peace deliberations. He said that Britain and France were in agreement as regards the main lines of the fourteen points. They merely desired not to bind their hands as regards the Freedom of the Seas. He was confident that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, who knew and liked each other and who were in closest co-operation, would reach a perfect understanding on all essentials.

President Poincare had spent the Christmas in Liberated Territory and he dwelt very solemnly on the German devastations, saying that the Germans must pay not merely in money but in kind. That principle of reparation was recognised by Mr. Lloyd George.

NO FEAR OF BOLSHEVISM IN FRANCE

President Poincare concluded by declaring that he did not fear that Bolshevism would affect France. It was a microbe which attacked the defeated, not victorious, countries.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

COALITIONISTS' SWEEPING MAJORITY.

DEFEAT OF ASQUITHIANS, LABOURITES AND WOMEN.

SINN FEINERS ROUT NATIONALISTS.

ASQUITH BEATEN.

LLOYD GEORGE AND MONTAGU RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28, 10-55 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

At 8-45 this evening with only two results still to come the following is the position:—

Coalitionists.

Unionists, 334; Liberals, 127; Labour, 10.

Non-Coalitionists.

Asquithians, 37; Unionists, 48; Labourites, 66; Women, 1; Nationalists, 7; Sinn Feiners, 71; (including one woman counted above).

Other Parties.

Five.

This means a Coalition majority of over 300.

LONDON, Dec. 29, 1-15 a.m.

Later.—It should be pointed out that the Coalition majority of over 300 means the inclusion of 48 Independent Unionists.

VICTORIOUS COALITION.

COMMONS REMAIN EXCLUSIVELY MALE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 29, 4-20 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

By midnight 706 have been returned, including 73 Sinn Feiners. The result of Kennington will be announced on 3rd January.

That the Coalition would be victorious was a foregone conclusion, but none anticipated that Mr. Lloyd-George would obtain a majority in proportion of almost five to one, nor such complete rout of the Asquithians, Pacifists and women candidates. Not only was no Coalitionist minister defeated, but they were mostly re-elected by extraordinary majorities, figures like ten thousand being quite common. On the contrary the Pacifists were ignominously defeated, while the Labourites fared badly. They were expected to secure at least 100 seats, and though their actual representation is larger than in the old Parliament, those returned are generally distinguished by soundness of views on war.

"EXCLUSIVELY MALE."

As the Sinn Feiner Countess Markiewicz is the only woman elected and as the Sinn Feiners, who emerge from the election the third strongest party, refuse to sit at Westminister, the Commons remains exclusively male. Miss Christabel Pankhurst came nearest to the election of women, being defeated by a narrow majority by the Labourite candidate. Other women, including some of the foremost among the women's movement were decisively rejected, and at least two, Mrs. Strachey and Mrs. How-Martyn must forfeit the deposit of £150 which is the penalty the New Franchise Act imposes on every candidate who fails to obtain one-eighth of the votes of the poll. This penalty they share with over a hundred candidates, for the remarkable feature of the election is the frequency of enormous majorities. Mckinnonwood, Pringle, and Austin Harrison are notable among those thus penalised.

LONDON SOLID FOR COALITION.

It is difficult to compare the results with the 1910 election owing to the numerous rearrangements of the constituencies, but the comparison of the county areas shows that London is solid for Coalition, only three Independent Liberals being returned and two Labourites elected among the Coalitionists.

The results in Lancashire and Yorkshire are equally astonishing. The former's 66 members do not include a single Independent Liberal, while only one Independent Liberal secured place among the Yorkshires 56 representatives, of whom 46 are Coalitionists. This, indeed, is a surprising feature namely, that Coalition and not Labour has gained the most from the losses of Independent Liberals.

Even in Scotland the Liberals returned can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SWEEPING VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

Carnarvon:—Mr. Lloyd George, 13,993; Mr. Austin Harrison (Independent) 1,095.

MR. MONTAGU RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Dec. 30

Election results:—

Ashton-under-Lyne:—Sir A. Stanley (Coalition Unionist) 10,260; Lister (Independent) 7,334.

Cambridgeshire:—Mr. E. S. Montagu (Coalition Liberal) 12,497; Mr. Stubbs (Labour) 6,686.

Blackburn:—Sir Henry Norman (Coalition Liberal) 32,076; Commander Dean (Coalition Unionist) 30,158; Mr. Snowden (Labour) 15,274. There are two seats.

MR. ASQUITH DEFEATED!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

Mr. Asquith has been beaten.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 4-35 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

Mr. Asquith's defeat has caused a great sensation. It is expected by the Liberals that the enlarged constituency in East Fife includes a substantial conservative element, which had up to present no opportunity of voting against the ex-Premier. Nevertheless, the result emphasises the tremendous sweep of the Coalition tide.

LABOUR FAILS TO MAKE HEADWAY.

DEFEAT OF HENDERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28, 3 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

The feature of the election up to the present is the sweeping Coalition successes and failure of Labour to make the headway expected. The defeat of Mr. Henderson was a surprise, as was also the big majority for the Irish Secretary, Mr. Shortt, over the Labour candidate at Newcastle West. Mr. McKenna's defeat was not unexpected.

The cautious estimate of the Coalition majority over all parties of 150 is likely to be exceeded.

DEVALERA DEFEATS MR. DILLON.

MR. CHURCHILL ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 30.

Election results:—

Devalera defeated Mr. Dillon, polling 8,843 votes to the latter's 4,451.

East Fife:—Colonel Sir A. Sprot (Unionist) 8,996; Mr. Asquith 6,994; Mr. Morgan (Independent) 591.

Dundee (two seats):—Mr. Churchill (Coalition Liberal) 25,788; Mr. A. Wilkie (Labour) 24,322; Mr. Scrymgeour (Independent) 10,423; Mr. Brown (Labour) 7,769.

Belfast Falls:—Mr. Devlin (Nationalist) 8,488; Devalera (Sinn Feiner) 3,245.

Waterford City:—Capt. Archer Redmond (Nationalist) 4,915; Mr. White (Sinn Feiner) 4,431.

MESSRS. BARNES AND BONAR LAW ELECTED.

Glasgow (Gorbals):—The Minister Barnes (Labour) 14,247, Mr. McLean (Bolshevist) 7436.

Glasgow (Central):—Mr. Bonar Law 17,633 Mr. Quinn (Labour) 4,736.

Islington (West):—Ex-Minister Mr. Lough (Liberal) was defeated by Coalitionist candidate by over 2,000.

Chester:—Mr. Owen Phillipps (Coalition Unionist) 10,043, Mr. Paul (Liberal) 4993, Mr. Mason (Labour) 2,799.

Birmingham (Sparkbrook):—Colonel C. L. Amery (Coalition Unionist) 15,225; Spires (Cooperator) 3,014, Mr. Hurst (Liberal) 1,251.

The Premier's Private Secretary, Mr. Sutherland, Coalition Liberal candidate, had a huge majority over the Labourite in Argyllshire.

Merthyr Tydvil:—Mr. Stanton (Coalition Labour) 22,824, Mr. Nicholas (Labour) 6,220.

Yorkshire (Cleveland): Sir R. Goff (Coalition Unionist) 8,701, Mr. Dack (Labour) 8,610, Ex-Minister Mr. Samuel 7,089.

Camberwell (North-West):—Mr. Macnamara (Coalition Liberal) 6,986, Mr. Radford (Unionist) 3,947.

Bristol (East):—Mr. G. B. Britton (Coalition Liberal) 9,434, Mr. Bateman (Labour) 8,135, Ex-Minister Mr. Hobhouse 1,447.

Dumfries:—Major Murray (Coalition Unionist) 13,345, Mr. Gulland (Asquithian Whip) 7,562.

MESSRS. LANSBURSY AND RAMSAY MACDONALD DEFEATED.

Leicester (West):—J. F. Green (Coalition Labour) 20,570, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (Labour) 6,347.

Shoreditch:—The Minister Mr. Addison (Coalition Liberal) 9,532, Mr. Robert Surer (Independent) 3,414, Mr. Walton (Labour) 2,072, Mr. Chencellor (Liberal) 1,524, Mr. Warwick (National Party) 504.

Hunts:—Mr. Locker-Lampson (Coalition Unionist) 10,760, Mr. Grey (Liberal) 6,416.

Poplar (Bow and Bromley):—Major R. Balour (Coalition Unionist) 8,109, Mr. Lansbury (Labour) 7,248, Mr. Dalton (Liberal) 988.

FURTHER ELECTION RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.

Election Results:

HERTFORD:—Mr. Billing (Independent) 9,628; Mr. Barnard (Unionist) 7,158; Mr. Harding (Labour) 1,677.

HITCHIN:—Lord Robert Cecil (Coalition Unionist) 9,828; Mr. Green (Labour) 5,661; Mr. Hunn (Discharged soldiers' party) 72.

DEWSBURY:—Mr. Pickering (Coalition Unionist) 7,853; Mr. Riley (Labour) 5,596; Mr. Runciman (Liberal ex-Minister) 5,130.

PONTYPOOL:—Mr. Griffiths (Labour) 8,438; Mr. Llewellyn (Coalition Unionist) 7,421; Mr. Mckenna (Liberal ex-Minister) 6,160.

Stoke (Hanley):—Mr. J. A. Seddon (Coalition Labour) 8,032; Mr. Parker (Labour) 7,697; Mr. Outhwaite (Liberal) 2,703; Mr. Grimwade (Liberal) 1,059.

NEWCASTLE (West):—Mr. Shortt (Irish Secretary) 12,812; Mr. Adams (Labour) 6,411.

GORTON:—Mr. Hodge (Labour) Minister of Pensions, 13,000; Mr. White (Independent) 5,055; Mr. Murphy (Socialist) 1,300.

Commander Dean, who has been returned for Blackburn, received Victoria Cross in April for Gallantry at Zeebrugge.

LIVERPOOL (West Derby):—Sir F. E. Smith (Coalition Unionist) 11,622; Mr. Nelson (Labour) 5,618.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 9-30 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

South Totenham:—Major P. Malone (Coalition Unionist) 6,632; Chiozza Money (Labour) 5,579; Harvey (Coalition Labour) 1,916; Jay (Discharged Soldiers) 1,295.

Basingstoke:—Auckland Geddes (Coalition Unionist), President of Local Government Board, 11,218; Closo (Labour) 6,227.

Berwick and Haddington:—J. Hope (Coalition Liberal) 8,584; Foulis (Labour) 4,783; H. Tennant (Liberal) 2,557.

Attercliffe:—T. Casey (Liberal) 12,300. W. Anderson (Labour) 6,539.

SINN FEINERS COMPLETELY ROUT NATIONALISTS.

While Sinn Feiners have almost completely routed the Nationalists in Ireland, they have not made much impression on Ulster. The following are some typical Irish results:—

Westmeath:—Ginnell Sinn Feiner) 12,435; Weynes (Nationalist) 3,[illegible]; Nucent (Nationalist) 603.

Londonderry City:—S. Henry (Unionist) 8,942; Conway (Nationalist) 3,981; Walsh (Sinn Feiner) 3,425.

South Tiperary:—Meloney (Sinn Feiner) 8,745; Cullinan (Nationalist) 2,701.

Belfast:—(Duncairn) Carsin 11,637, Davey (Liberal) 2,449; McNabb (Sinn Feiner) 271.

C. Trevelyan shared the fate of other pacifists. He only poled 1,286 out of the 22,000 divided betweer the Coalition Unionists, who won the seat and the Liberal and Labour candidates. The well-known Labourite Jowett also suffered defeat at Bradford East, being beiten by the Coalition Labourite Captain C. Lobedy by 650.

LONDON ELECTIONS.

OVERWHELMING VICTORIES OF COALITIONISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 30.

The first election result known was Salford Morth, which resulted:—"Mr. Ben Tillett (Labour) 12,079, Mr. Mycroft (Liberal) 4,155.

ELECTION RESULTS.

"Battersea South: Viscount Curzon (Coalittion Unionist) 15,670; Colonel A. A. Lynch, (labour), 3,383; Mr. Molden, (Liberal), 2,273; Mr. Jenkin, (Independent), 1,657.

Cambridge:—Sir Eric Geddes, (Coalition Unionist), 11,553; Mr. Williams, (Labour), 3,789.

Battersea North:—Mr. Morris, (Coalition Liberal), 7,231, Mrs. Despard (Labour) 5,634.

A feature of the earlier results was the overwhelming victories of Coalitionists in three-cornered contest. For example in Salford South:—Mr Montagu Barlow (Coalition Unionist) 14,265, Mr. Norris (Liberal), 1994, Mr. Gorman (Labour), 3807, 3,699; Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (Labour) 2,985.

Middlesex. (Enfield)—Colonel Bowles (Coalition Unionist) 8,290; Hill (Labour) 6,176; Mrs. J. Macewan (Liberal) 1,987.

Birmingham. (Eddywood)—Neville Chamberlain (Coalition Unionist) 9,405; Kneeshaw (Independent Labour) 2,572; Mrs. Corbett Ashby (Liberal) 1,552.

Glasgow. (Bridgeton)—McCallum-Scott (Coalition Liberal) 10,887; Maxton (Labour) 7,860; Miss E. Murray (Independent) 991.

Smethwick—Davison (Labour) 9,389; Christabel Pankhurst (Independent) 8,614.

Middlesex. (Hendon)—Major Greame (Coalition Unionist) 14,431; Bailey (Labour) 3,159; Miss How-Martyn (Independent) 2,067.

Belfast (Victoria):—Donald (Unionist) 9,309; Waugh (Labour) 3,469; Miss W. Carney (Sinn Fein) 395.

Dublin (Saint Patricks):—Countess Markievicz (Sinn Feiner) 7,835; Field (National list) 3,752; Kelly (Independent) 312.

Countess Markievicz is the only woman to be elected.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

Before any results are declared to-day the following is the position of parties so far in the new parliament:—122 members have been returned, of whom 82 are Coalitionists comprising 52 Unionists and 30 Liberals, and 40 non-Coalitionists, comprising 12 Labourites, 1 Irish Nationalist, 26 Sinn Feiners and 1 Independent.

For the sake of reference the position of parties at the dissolution is given, namely, 287 Unionists, 260 Liberals, 38 Labourites, 78 Irish Nationalists, 6 Sinn Feiners and 1 Independent. Five members of the National Party are included among the 287 Unionists.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 5-45 p.m
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 30.

The position at four o'clock this afternoon was:—Coalition Unionists, 290, Coalition Liberals, 100, Coalition Labour 6, Non-Coalitionist [illegible] of Mr. Asquith 22, Independents 52, Labourites 32, Women [illegible] Sinn Feiners 32, others [illegible]

[illegible] 7-25 p.m.
[illegible] this afternoon [illegible] 317; Liberals [illegible] Non-Coalitionist [illegible] 32, Labour [illegible] Nationalists 8; Sinn [illegible]

LATER.

[illegible] 462 and the [illegible]

7-25 p.m.
Dec. 30.

[illegible] it was too early [illegible] it looked as if [illegible] of the electorate [illegible] this was the case [illegible] ies and in some [illegible] yns. In the majority [illegible] ntests the Coalition [illegible] majority.

LATER.

The majority of over 2[illegible]

9-30 p.m.
Dec. 30.
471.

DEFERRED CANDIDATES.

Dec. 28.
Dec. 30.

Miss Outhwaite, Mrs. Mary Macarthur [illegible] ed.

At the Coalition had 116. [illegible] n-Coalition

[illegible] LATER.

The sol[illegible] arriving [illegible] been were exa[illegible] counting. [illegible] to of civilia[illegible] those disclosure [illegible] the expected [illegible] is sailors, w[illegible] and received [illegible] be Many res[illegible] count. afternoon, [illegible] the owing to [illegible] ated tions. [illegible] e elec-

That [illegible] soldiers voted [illegible] ballot- papers [illegible] mount to [illegible] our This [illegible] lack of [illegible] don with [illegible] All [illegible] will have [illegible] Elan anticipa[illegible]

The Brom[illegible] hundreds [illegible] of procession [illegible] the without inter[illegible] King Charing [illegible] Cross Downing Str[illegible] the Contrary [illegible] ing sions [illegible] ers, sited [illegible] and Sir including [illegible] Mi- Henry [illegible] nisters.

COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ.

ONLY ONE WOMAN ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Dec. 30.

The following are the results of the polls in the constituencies where women candidates stood.

Middlesex (Brentford)—Lieut.-Colonel Grant Morden (Coalition Unionist) 9,077; Haywood (Labour) 2,620; Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Independent) 1,263.

South Portsmouth—Major Cayzer (Coalition Unionist) 14,942; Miss Alison Garland 4,283; Lacy (Labour) 3,070.

Worcestershire (Stourbridge)—Wilson (Liberal) 9,820; Miss Mary Mcarthur 7,587; Fisher (Labour) 6,690.

Richmond—Edgar (Coalition Unionist) 8,264; Mrs. Dacre-Fox (Independent) 3,615; Morris (Liberal) 3,491; Crotch (Independent) 220.

Nottingham, (Mansfield)—Carter (Labour) 8,957; Jarrett (Coalition Labour) 6,678. Violet Markham (Liberal) 4,000; Tarachand (Independent) 878.

Chelsea—Colonel Sir S. J. Hoare (Coalition Unionist) 9,159; Miss E. Phipps (Independent) 2,419.

Manchester (Rusholme)—Stokes (Coalition Unionist) 11,447; Butterworth (Liberal)

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE

HISTORIC BANQUET AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

HIS MAJESTY'S TRIBUTE TO DR. WILSON.

KING'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

The King speaking at the State banquet at Buckingham Palace in honour of President Wilson said:—

This is an historic moment. Your visit marks an historic epoch. Nearly 150 years have passed since your Republic began its independent life and now for the first time the President of the United States is our guest in England. We welcome you to the country whence came your ancestors and where stand the homes of those from whom they sprang—Washington and Lincoln.

We welcome you for yourself as one whose insight, calmness and dignity in discharge of his high duties we have watched with admiration. We see in you the happy union of the gifts of a scholar with those of a statesman. You came from a studious academic quiet into the full stream of arduous public life. Your deliverances have combined a breadth of view and a grasp of world problems, with a mastery of lofty diction recalling that of your great orators of the past and of our own.

You come as the official head and spokesman of the mighty Commonwealth bound to us by the closest ties. Its peoples speak the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. Our literature is yours, as yours is also ours and the men of letters in both countries have joined in maintaining its incomparable glories. To you not less than to us belong the memories of our national heroes, from King Alfred down to the days of Philip, Sidney, Drake, Raleigh, Blake and Hampden—days when the political life of the English stock in North America was just beginning.

COMMON IDEALS.

You share with us the traditions of free self-government as old as the Magna Charta. We recognise the bond of still deeper significance in the common ideals which our people cherish. First among those ideals, you value and we value freedom and peace. Privileged as we have been to be the exponents and examples in national life of the principles of popular self-government based upon equal laws, it now falls to both of us alike to see how these principles can be applied beyond our own borders for the good of the world.

It was love of liberty and respect for law, good faith and sacred rights of humanity that brought you to the old world to join in saving it from dangers which were thickening around and that arrayed those citizen soldiers of yours, whose gallantry we have admired side by side with ours in the war. You have now come to help in building up new states amid the ruins of those which the war has shattered and in laying the solid foundation of a settlement that may stand firm, because it will rest upon the consent of the emancipated nationalities.

PEACE DELIBERATIONS.

You have eloquently expressed the hope of the American people—as it is our hope—that some plan may be devised to attain the end you have done so much to promote, by which the risk of future wars may be, if possible, averted, relieving nations of the intolerable burden which the fear of war has laid upon them. The British nation wishes all success to the deliberations on which you and we and the great free nations allied with us, are now to enter, moved by disinterested goodwill and sense of duty, commensurate with the power which we hold as a solemn trust.

The American and the British people have been brothers in arms and their arms have been crowned with victory. We thank with all our hearts your valiant soldiers and sailors for their splendid part in that victory, as we thank the American people for the noble response to the call of civilisation and humanity. May the same brotherly spirit inspire and guide our united efforts to secure for the world the blessings of ordered freedom and enduring peace and in asking you to join with me in drinking the health of the President, I wish to say with what pleasure we welcome Madame Wilson to this country. I drink to the health of the President of the United States and Madame Wilson and to the happiness and prosperity of the great American nation.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

Replying to the King at Buckingham Palace banquet, President Wilson said:—Your Majesty, I am deeply complimented by the gracious words you have uttered. The welcome you have given me and Mrs. Wilson has been so warm so natural and so evidently from the heart that we are being more than pleased. We are being touched by it. I believe I correctly interpret that welcome as embodying not only your own generous spirit towards us personally, but also as expressing for yourself and the great nation over which you preside that same feeling for my people—for the people of the United States. For you and I, Sir, embody the spirit of the two great nations and whatever strength I have and whatever authority I possess, only so long and so far as I express the spirit and purpose of the American people.

"RIGHT" AND "JUSTICE."

Any influence that the American people have over the affairs of the world is measured by their sympathy with the aspirations of free men everywhere. America does not love freedom unselfishly. I had the privilege, Sir, of conferring with the leaders of your own Government and with the spokesmen of the Governments of France and Italy. I am glad to say that I have the same conceptions that they have of the significance and scope of the duty upon which we have met. We know all of us used the great words 'right' and 'justice' and now we are to prove whether or not we understand those words and how they are to be applied to the particular settlements which must conclude this war. We must not only understand them, but we must have the courage to act upon our understanding.

Yet, after I have uttered the word 'courage,' it comes into my mind that it would take more courage to resist the great moral tide now running in the world than to yield to it and obey it. There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never beaten so singularly in unison before. Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realised how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude and in another under one sovereignty asd under another.

PEACE SETTLEMENTS.

It will be our high privilege, I believe, not only to apply the moral judgment of the world to the particular settlements which we shall attempt, but also to organise the moral force of the world to preserve those settlements to the steady forces of mankind and to make the right and the justice to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves the predominant and controlling force of the world.

There is something inspiriting in knowing that this is the errand that we have come on. Nothing less than this would have justified me in leaving the important tasks which have fallen upon me upon the other side of the sea—'nothing but the consciousness that nothing else compares with this in dignity and importance. Therefore, it is the more delightful to find myself in company of a body of men united in ideal and purpose and to feel that I am privileged to unite my thought with yours in carrying forward those standards which we are so proud to hold high and defend. May I not, Sir, with a feeling of profound sincerity, friendship and sympathy, propose your health, the health of the Queen and the prosperity of Britain.

BANQUET ATTENDED BY FLOWER OF ENGLISH PUBLIC LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 10 a.m. Dec. 30.

The Queen and the Royal Family were present at the State Banquet in honour of President Wilson at Buckingham Palace, which was attended by the flower of English public life. The Overseas guests included Generals Botha and Smuts, Sir R. Borden, Messrs. Lloyd and Hughes and the Maharaja of Bikanir.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

VOICE OF ECONOMISTS.

PROF. ANSTEY'S ADDRESS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Association, an Economic Conference was held in the Senate Hall of the University, Bombay, yesterday, Professor P. Anstey of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, presiding.

Professor Anstey, welcoming the economists, who had arrived from all parts of India to attend the Conference, said the programme before them consisted partly of papers on different subjects followed by discussion, and partly of a special meeting which was to take place to consider and determine definitatively the Constitution of the Indian Economic Association. He thought this other function, namely, the constitution of the Association, was the most important one that they had to deal with. Giving a history of the movement, he said that last year for the first time economists from all parts of India met in a gathering of this sort at Calcutta. That gathering was called a Conference of Economists. It was, however, felt that that annual conference of economists should be widened into an Economic Conference, so that not only teachers of Economy, but others interested in one particular branch or another could be invited to it. In addition to the two functions of this Conference which he had enumerated, there was a third function. They desired to meet each other also informally, and know each other and exchange ideas, for which purpose they had set aside part of Tuesday afternoon for a social gathering. He would like to draw their attention to the genuine importance of holding this kind of annual conference. The point in fact scarcely needed argument in its favour. Scientists, Mathematicians and others were holding or were going to hold conferences, and now that economics had become not only a specialized subject, but excited more general interest than any other kindred subject, it was necessary there should be an Economic Conference representing the thought of economists in all parts of India. Until lately there were scarcely professors of Economics strictly speaking. There were teachers of economics, but they had to teach many other subjects besides, and men of that type could hardly be described as economists. Within the last few years, however, in all great cities of India, they had a number of professors whose prime business was to continue the study of economics. Also, there were other people who had made certain branches of economics their business, and he would instance Dr. Harold Mann and others. This made it far easier to hold this Conference. In England the Government were only too anxious to be advised and actively helped by men whose business was Economic investigations, and he hoped that in India too the advice of economists would be listened to more and more.

DEMOCRATISATION IN EUROPE.

Referring to the striking phenomenon, the democratisation that had taken place in Europe, he said that with the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms and other things, the tendency in India was also in favour of democratisation. And democracy must be guided by the advice of experts. In typical autocracies, an autocrat managed things himself and even if he took advice he might or might not accept it, but in a democratic form of Government they must rely on the advice of experts in many directions. For instance, in a municipal body if experts said that a certain thing was vitally essential to the health of the city, that advice had got to be accepted. As institutions of this country became more democratised, the voice of the Economists must be more and more listened to. Of course, Economists should not attempt to dictate, but their views, as those of experts, should be listened to with almost superstitious reverence. This claim to be listened to, the economists were bound to make here as elsewhere. And if that was true of the individual economist, it was still more true of the collective voice of economists as expressed in a body like this. They would formulate their views on some problems, and he was sure those views would receive the consideration that they deserved. Of course, economists also differed, but they did not differ in the way those, who were not experts, did. If their various aims and objects were to be efficiently carried out, they would have to address themselves to the question of organising the Conference and putting it on a thoroughly sound basis.

READING OF PAPERS.

PROF. V. G. KALE.

The following is a part of Prof. V. G. Kale's paper on "A Study in Village Economics":—

For several years past, the Government of India has been frequently urged to make a special inquiry into a few typical villages in order to ascertain whether and to what extent improvement has taken place in the material and moral condition of the rural population. The several famines which occurred over large parts of the country towards the close of the last and the beginning of this century, seemed to emphasise the need of such authoritative investigation and the refusal of Government to comply with the request in this respect, strengthened the impression in the popular mind that it was afraid to face an open enquiry lest it should disclose a state of things which would not be very creditable to the progressive character of the administration. What lent further strength to this belief was the fact that an enquiry had, years before, been made by the Government of India into the economic condition of several districts and the reports had never been published though a demand had been persistently made that the information collected should be communicated to the public. The controversy over the Indian system of land revenue administration which took place in Lord Curzon's time and the famous Resolution which the Government of India issued [illegible] years ago on Mr. Dutt's publications and other matters, Publicists and politicians have, since then, not ceased to call for an inquiry by competent and independent persons, and it was only [illegible] a resolution was moved in the Bombay Legislative Council on this subject, which was not accepted by Government. This feeling is still there that the economic condition of the rural population is not only not satisfactory but is in many places deteriorating and that the whole question must be thoroughly investigated in order that the truth may be found out, and the self-satisfaction which prevails in certain quarters as to the supposed steady improvement of the village population may be shown to be unjustified. It is believed that the alleged prosperity of the rural population is only superficial and that there is stagnation if not deterioration in the majority of our villages.

Fortunately this subject no longer lies in utter obscurity; the veil has been lifted up in several places and light has penetrated where there was darkness. The efforts of ardent students have recently been directed to the field of rural economics and the material condition of villages has been carefully investigated in several places in Madras, Bengal and Bombay. The inquiries have been and are being made by men with trained minds, men who know how to collect facts, to sift them and to draw correct conclusions from them. An ounce of well-ascertained facts is more valuable than a ton of vague impressions and sweeping generalizations, and as the volume and variety of information collected on the spot with discrimination and regard for accuracy steadily grows, we shall have sufficient data on which to base useful conclusions and recommendations. It is not to be supposed that no other material existed before the recent enquiries, bearing on the economic condition of the rural population. The reports of the three Famine Commissions are replete with interesting facts, and the Irrigation Commission and other investigating bodies have thrown interesting light upon the question. There are, besides, the reports of the Agricultural and Land Revenue departments which deal with matters which are sought to be covered by the economic inquiry suggested. The defect of these reports, from the popular point of view, is that they are compiled by officials who are supposed to be interested in showing off things in more glowing colours than facts warrant and this impression largely detracts from the value of the publications. It is here that independent inquiries made by competent economists supply a great want, and therefore, the work recently done in this line, deserves emphasis and commendation. The accuracy of the facts ascertained in the course of investigation and the correctness of the conclusions based upon them, even by painstaking trained and unbiased men will, of course, be open to [illegible] But that is not a very serious matter because it is open to any body to test them by actual observation and study.

THE DIFFERENT FACTORS.

The ascertainment of the material condition of the people of a taluka or even a village, is a complex and difficult thing. There are so many different factors to be taken into calculation that an error in this behalf will vitiate the results and destroy the value of the inquiry. The intensive study of individual villages has its importance. It is calculated to show the cause of the improvement in the condition of the people of a certain place so as to suggest remedies for application to other areas. If the condition is unsatisfactory in other villages investigated, as determined from a given standard, means may be devised to improve it in the light of the experience gained elsewhere. Ameliorative measures are necessary for the advancement of the well-being of villages, and they may be suggested by a study of isolated areas. But the places selected for investigation, though they may be typical, will not warrant general conclusions about the material condition of wider areas. In homogeneous groups of villages, it is indeed possible to generalise from individual cases, but the different groups and areas are so closely related to one another and exercise such important influence upon one another that it becomes necessary in order to be able to evolve any useful induction, to deal with larger blocks of territory. The study of a small limited object is calculated to conduce to accuracy of treatment and to yield definite results. But what is of greater interest is a knowledge of conditions and tendencies prevailing over large areas and affecting the destinies of masses of the rural population. In the process of transition and evolution which is slowly going on in this country, it is necessary to take a comprehensive view of the changes which are occuring before our eyes. Conflicting forces are at work and for the deficiency and deterioration that may be noticed in certain places there may be more than sufficient compensation afforded elsewhere.

(To be Continued.)

DR. H. MANN.

Mr. Harold Mann next read a paper on ("First Investigations on the Efficiency of Agricultural Labour in Western India." In the course of this he said:—One of the common places of books in India is a statement to the effect that Indian labour is extremely inefficient, and that it is to this inefficiency in part, that the slow development of the country is due. But so far as exact data on the subject is concerned there is little or none in existence, or at any rate presented in most of the books or papers which speak so confidently on the matter. And yet it is a matter, on which the greatest caution, it seems to me, should be exercised in expressing an opinion, for efficiency in labour is such a complex matter that unless it is very carefully investigated, and the various factors included in the term "efficiency" are isolated, it may be possible to come to totally erroneous conclusions. I will only suggest one factor which has, I believe, been forgotten [illegible] most statements [illegible] that of the efficiency [illegible] west, the question of [illegible] means by which the [illegible] the canal workers, [illegible] science. They would [illegible] workers of having [illegible] most readily repair [illegible] larity of work,—an [illegible] carefully studied a[illegible] the other hand, [illegible] the usual method [illegible] best out of India[illegible] those who are e[illegible] the mental atti[illegible] different. I do [illegible] matter, however [illegible] My purpose to [illegible] you the scheme [illegible] ing the efficien[illegible] labour, and requ[illegible] economists like [illegible] lay before you s[illegible] I have obtaine[illegible] difficulty I fi[illegible] comparing them with [illegible] west. The method which I ha[illegible] in co-operation with one of my [illegible] students, Mr. P. K. Mody, in these inquiries is to analyse the factors which determine and measure the actual amount of work performed in a day by a man in various agricultural [illegible]. There is one difficulty which is almost peculiar to agricultural work which makes such measures of the work done by a worker in a normal day's work. This is the fact that in most agricultural work you have animals and men co-operating. How much of the efficiency or lack of efficiency is due to the man or men involved, and how much is due to the animals? If we compare a man's work in ploughing, for instance, in India with that of a man in America, how much of the greater work done in America is due to the fact that horses are used instead of bullocks,—leading to quicker work and possibly to better work. As a consideration of this point would necessitate a preliminary study into the relative efficiency of different types of animal labour, and for this I have no facility at present, I feel I must for the moment abandon the idea of getting at the absolute efficiency of the man himself, and only consider what he can do under the conditions of equipment under which he finds himself.

TESTS IN POUGHING.

I want to-day simply to present the results of a few tests of the average day's work done in ploughing. Now, the work done in this operation can only be determined, even apart from differences of soil, etc., when (1) the depth of the furrow, (2) width of the block of soil moved at each movement of the plough, (3) the shape of the furrow is known. It is only when (if this be possible) the results are reduced to a constatn depth, and to a constant shape of furrow, and the corresponding area which would then be covered by a man ploughing in the course of a day be calculated, that figures can be made comparable at all. Thus for instance in comparing the day's work done, by a man with a country plough, and with a modern iron plough it is necessary to recognise that the furrow in the former case is nearly triangular while in the latter the furrow is rectangular—hence at a similar depth the amount of soil moved will be very much greater in the latter case. In the figures which follow I have tried to reduce all the records to the area which would be covered in a day by a plough giving a rectangular furrow, four inches deep. One more difficulty arises in the interpretation of the results. In most cases one man both drives the bullocks and guides the plough; in a few, a boy is employed to drive the animals. If this is needed, it is obvious that the efficiency of the man is less than if he does the whole operation. I have taken,—how far I am justified in the figure, I am not sure—in my calculations a boy as equal to three-fifths of a man, and have reduced my figures accordingly. Again, in certain cases, a plough requires two pairs of bullocks, while another plough in the same land works with one. In comparing the work done by the labourer, should this be taken into account? After careful considerations, I have ignored it, and the day's work which I have recorded is that done by one average good ploughman, with the animal equipment which he thinks is necessary. With this explanation, I may give the figures I have not in several of our districts and on several of our soils. They are as follows:—One man's work per day in ploughing. (4in. deep; rectangular, furrow). (1) Light, moist garden land (Charotar, Gujarat); country plough, 0.65 acres. (2) Moist, clay loam (Alibag, Konkan); country plough, 0.44 acres; Meston plough, 0.20 acres. (3) Moist sandy loam (Kumta, Kanara); country plough, 0.13 acres; Meston plough, 0.50 acres. (4) Dry, black cotton soil, (Gadag, Dharwar); country plough, 0.47 acres; Ransome's C. T. 1 plough, 0.72 acres. (5) Wet, black cotton soil. (Gadag, Dharwar); country plough, 0.93 acres. (6) Wet, black cotton soil. (Surat, Gujarat); country plough, 0.62 acres.

PLOUGHMAN—WITH HORSES—AND BULLOCKS.

I quote the figures as I have collected. I doubt the record of the Meston plough at Alibag—and before any of these figures will deserve full credence, the number of records on which they are based will have to be very much increased. But with the above exception, it would seem that the efficiency of a man's labour can be very much increased by adopting modern iron ploughs rather than those of the country. At Gadag the increase was about 45 per cent.; in Kanara by between three or four hundred per cent. The amount is probably considerably greater than this, because no allowance has been made for the quality of the work done, though I hope to do this in my further investigations. Now, let us compare these figures with those obtained in America, using ploughs drawn by two horses, and managed by one man. There is only one of my figures which can be easily compared with those recorded in America, namely that obtained in the dry black cotton soil at Gadag, with Ransome's C. T. 1 plough. In this case one man and a boy were actually acquired for the work but I have calculated the results per man as described above. In this case we have (1) Ransome's C. T. 1 plough at Gadag; (2 hour-day work of one man), 0.72 acres. (2) Similar plough in America; (8 hour-day work of one man), 1.08 acres. This would indicate that the ploughman in America using his horses, is fifty per cent. more efficint than the ploughman here, using his bullocks. I am aware that the data are sufficint to warrant much stress being laid on thisconclusion, but I put it forward as provisonal. Certainly the difference is much less than has usually been considered to be the case. It will be noticed that I have not here considered anything about the pay received for the work done, and made no attempt to correlate work done with the pay received for it. That is a later stage in the investigtion, but to introduce it would only serveto complicate the question which must, I think, first be worked out,—namely, whatcan be considered as a normal day's work of an expert Indian cultivator in various directions, given the best appliances which he has himself evolved, or those which have been more recently devised to suit the special conditions under which he is working.

Some more papers were the read.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE ONLY WAY OUT OF WAR.

DEPUTATION TO MR. WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 30.

The deputation representing the League of Nations Union, including Sir Edward Grey, Viscount Bryce, and the Archbishop of Cantebury addressed President Wilson at the American Embassy.

Sir Edward Grey said that England and America were at one in regarding the League as mostt important and it would be a disaster if the Peace Conference separated without establishing it. The Archbishop of Canterbury said that nothing had ever moved the conscience of the British people as the present movement for the League.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replying said "I am very much complimented that you should come in person to present this address, and I have been delighted and stimulated to find a growing prevailing interest in the subject of the League of Nations, not only a growing interest merely but a growing purpose which I am sure, will prevail. It is very delightful that the members of the Government which brought this nation into war because of moral obligations based upon a treaty should be among those who have brought me this paper, because on the other side of the water we greatly admired the motives and subscribed to the principles which actuated Great Britain. In obeying that moral dictate you have shown what we must organise, namely, that same force and sense of obligation and unless we organise it the thing we do now will not stand. I feel that so strongly that it is particularly cheering to know just how strong and imperative the idea has become."

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith said that the President was standing for what the best minds in England stood for and the League was the only way out of the prospect of more wars.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON BELIEF IN PROVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 30.

Replying to the delegation of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, the President said "I do recognise functions of religion in these times of perplexity with matters so large to settle that a man can feel that his mind can comprehend them. I think one would go crazy if one did not believe in Providence. It would be a maze without a clue. Unless there was some supreme guidance we would despair of the results of human counsel."

"YOU AND I UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER."

WILSON'S REPLY TO LABOUR DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 30

A deputation, claiming to represent five million engaged in labour in Great Britain, presented an illuminated address which said that the Labour Party had always supported the President's policy and would continue to do so against all opposition. The President remarked to the delegates "You and I understand each other."

PRESIDENT WILSON AT MANSION HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 30.

President Wilson, speaking at a luncheon at Mansion House, given in his honour by the Lord Mayor, said "I thank you sincerely for your welcome and am very happy to join in the love feat, which is all the more enjoyable because behind it is a background of tragic sufering. Our spirits are released from the darkness of the clouds that at one time seemed to have settled on the world in a way that could not be dispersed—sufferings of your people, sufferings of the people of France and infinite sufferings of the people of Belgium. The whisper of grief that has blown through the world is now silent and thesun of hope seems to have spread its rays and changed the earth with a new prospect of happiness so that our joy is all the more elevated because we know that our spirits are now lifted out of that valley."

BALANCE OF POWER.

NOT WANTED BY PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT GUILDHALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

President Wilson speaking at Guildhall on the occasion of receiving an address of welcome, after referring to the gratefulness of the peoples at the victory and the pride in soldiers who have won it, said:—As I conversed with soldiers I have been more and more aware that they fought for something not all had defined but all recognised the moment you stated it. They fought to do away with the old order and establish a new one, and the centre and the characteristic of the old order was the unstable thing we used to call "balance of power." A thing in which the balance was determined by the sword, thrown on one side or the other determined by the unstable equilibrium of competitive interests, maintained by the jealous watchfulness and the deepseated antagonism of interests. Men who have fought have been men from free nations determined that that sort of thing should end now and for ever. It is very interesting to be to observe how from every quarter, from every mind, and from every concert of counsel there comes the suggestion that there must now be not a balance of power, not one powerful group of nations set off against another, but a single overwhelming powerful group of nations, who shall be the trustee of the peace of the world.

KEY TO PEACE.

It has been delightful in my conferences with the leaders of your Government to find how our minds moved along exactly the same line and how our thought was always that the key to peace was the guarantee of peace not items of it and that items would be worthless unless there stood at the back of them a permanent concert of power for their maintenance. That is the most reassuring thing that has ever happened in the world. When this war began the thought of a League of Nations was indulgently considered as an interesting thought of closeted students, something men could think about but never got. Now we find the practical leading minds of the world determined to get it. No such sudden and potent union of purpose has ever been witnessed in the world before. Do you wonder, therefore, that with those, who represent you, I am eager to get at the business and write sentences down And I am particularly happy that the ground is cleared and that the foundations are laid: For we have already accepted the same body of principles. These principles are clearly and definitely enough stated to make their application a matter which should afford no fundamental difficulty. At the back of us is the imperative yearning of the world to have all the disturbing questions quieted and all threats against peace silenced. Just men have everywhere come together for a common object. The peoples of the world want peace and want it now not merely by the conquest of arms but by an agreement of mind. It was this incomparably great object that brought me overseas from imperative tasks at home to lend counsel and aid to this great final enterprise of humanity.

DISCUSSION WITH PRESIDENT WILSON.

BRITISH CASE COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

The "Times" says only President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Balfour were present at yesterday's conferences at which the fourteen points formed the basis of discussion. The subjects reviewed included freedom of the seas, League of Nations, indemnities to states, new nations, the future of German colonies and the Turkish Empire.

It is understood that the Imperial War Cabinet completed the British case a few days ago. It strongly asserts the British view of the maritime law and is equally strong in the determination to secure the incorporation of a League of Nations in the future international law. As regards indemnities the Dominions have made it perfectly plain that they have bills to present to Germany equally with the Motherland and the Allies.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S BIRTHDAY

HIS MAJESTY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 30.

To-day being President Wilson's birthday the King, this morning, went to the President's apartments in Buckingham Palace and congratulated President Wilson wishing him many happy returns

TO MEET IMPERIAL CABINET.

PRIME MINISTER ENTERTAINS MR. WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29, 4-30 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Prime Minister entertained President Wilson at dinner at 10 Downing Street last night to meet the Imperial War Cabinet. The thirty-three guests included General Smuts, General Botha, Sir R. Borden, Mr. Hughes, Newfoundland representative, Mr. Lloyd, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir S. P. Sinha, Sir George Foster, Sir Joseph Cook, Field-Marshal Haig, Admiral Beatty and Rear-Admiral Wemyss The dinner was purely informal.

Mr. Lloyd George was seated at one end of the table with President Wilson on his right and Sir R. Borden on his left, at the other end was Mr. Bonar Law with Mr. Hughes on one side and General Botha on the other.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following subscriptions are acknowledged:—

	Rs.
Fiz Yama	1
Salebhoy Abbasbhoy	2
Champahlal Vadilal & Bros.	9
S. B. Mureshwar	1
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An Admirer (of Mrs. Jinnah's courageous display)	1
S. T. Vaidya	1
G. V. Chari	1
An Admirer	5
S. L. Dandekar	3
S. G. Rawool	2
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Vinayak G. Tuckley	2
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R. B. Wagle	1
Ardeshir M. Dadachanji	1
M. K. Menon	1
Received from Mr. Narottam Bhau through Messrs. Narottam Narsey and Tricumjee Damjee	100

Official and Personal.

The health of the Bishop of Calcutta has been causing serious anxiety. Enquiries made on Sunday tend to show that his Lordship's condition is much the same and is considered serious.

On Sunday afternoon his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Monro and party arrived in Calcutta from Delhi. His Excellency and staff will return to Delhi on the 3rd January.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

There was a small dinner party at Government House on Sunday evening.

Dr. Shrimati Mula Devi, M.D., Phys. D., Professor of Ayurveda, of Lahore, arrived this morning per S. S. Nagarn.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SADGUNA MEHTA, wife of Indrabadan N. Mehta, Esqr., Bar-at-Law, of acute Phthisis on 27th December, 1918, at 8-45 p.m.

IN MEMORIUM.

In ever lering memory of my dearly loved and only son "Phiroze" (Bali) who departed this life in his 19th year on 28th December 1916, whilst yet full of bright hopes and noble aspirations. "We miss the dearest as keenly to-day, as we did on that fatal day." Inserted by his borrowing father K. B. Dr. B. Horanavatty, F.R.C.S., and daughters, Ahmedabad.

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION.

A formal meeting of the pastatudents of this high school will be held to-morrw at 4 .m. in the school hall.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DEPUTATION TO PRESIDENT WILSON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

President Wilson received at the American Embassy to-day several deputations including the deputation from the International League of Nations, including General Smuts, Professor Gilbert Murray, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith and the Archbishop of Canterburys. Several addresses were delivered and speeches were made by Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith and the Primate, all expressing a warm welcome to the President and appreciating his influence on behalf of the League of Nations.

The President replying said that the idea of a League of Nations was very near to his heart. Replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Wilson acknowledged how much the people of America appreciated the motives which induced Mr. Asquith's Government to enter war in defense of treaty obligations.

FAMINE IN CENTRAL EMPIRES.

WILSON'S SCHEME FOR COMBATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., Dec. 30.

The "Sunday Express" understands that President Wilson has endorsed and submitted to the Allies a scheme for fighting famine in the Central Empires and the liberated nations, which his advisers, including Mr. Hoover have formulated. President Wilson favours the immediate appointment of a Director-General of Relief, whose work will supplement that of the Inter-Allied Food Council.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' GRIEVANCES.

INTEGRITY OF MUSLIM STATES.

FUTURE OF THE KALIPHATE.

INTERNMENTS OF LEADERS AND GAGGING OF PRESS.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

DR. M. A. ANSARI'S ADDRESS.

Members of the All-India Muslim League Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I have been entrusted with the duty of welcoming you, on behalf of the Muslim citizens of Delhi, to this ancient city, which was once the seat of Muslim power and glory and the home of Muslim civilization and culture; and which has, alas! also seen their gradual decline and decay. This assembly of Musalmans, from all parts of India, awakens in one's imagination the memory of many a brilliant gathering which, in the palmy days of its Muslim Rulers, Delhi must have witnessed. It was this city from where such great saints as Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, Sultan Nizamuddin Aulia, Khwaja Baqi-Billah, Shah Kalimullah Jahanabadi and famous divines as Shaikh Abdul Haqq Muhaddis Dehlavi, Shah Fakhruddin, Shah Abdul Aziz (may the blessings of God be upon them all) sent forth the light of Muslim religion, Muslim theology and Islamic philosophy, not only to the four corners of India but beyond its geographical limits, to Bokhara and Samarkand, to Persia and Baghdad and even to Mecca and Medina. It was Delhi that gave to India that beautiful language which is the offspring of all that is sweet in Arabic, Persian and Turkish on one side and Sanskrit and Prakrit on the other. From the mere *lingua* of the camp followers it rose to the eminence of being designated the Urdu-i-Mualla of the Red Palace and gradually it became the acknowledged literary, economic and political language of the country. It was Delhi again which blended the Indian with the highly polished Persian Art, and gave to the world that eminent poet, Sufi and genius, Amir Khusrau, and the great philosopher-poet Asadullah Khan Ghalib. Delhi, under its Muslim name Shahjahanabad, with its Juma Masjid, the Diwan-i-Aam and the Diwan-i-Khas, shall always give to India the highest place in the world of architecture, as much as that lofty monument, the Qutub Minar, holds high the mighty power of the Faith to which it was consecrated as one of the towers of the Masjid-i-Quvvat-ut-Islam. Time has not yet effaced the landmarks of Islam in the history of this country nor has the dust of centuries buried the footprints of our ancestors. Gentlemen, I welcome you to the cradle of Islamic civilization in India and to the city of Muslim Memories.

QUR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

Since we met last at Calcutta, we have lost some of our leading men and sincere and zealous workers. The death of Nawab Hajee Muhammad Isbaq Khan, at this most momentous period of the history of our country, has removed from amongst us not only a true patriot but also a great champion of the rights of progressive Muslim India. He had a courage which did not fail at the critical time and his support one could rely upon even during the most adverse circumstances. The late Justice Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shah Din leaves a gap in our society which it will be difficult to fill. As a great lawyer and scholar he was held in high esteem in our community. Another and a still more painful loss has been that of Shaikh Wilayat Ali Qidwai, of Barabanki, who was snatched away, in the prime of life, from a most fruitful literary career. As a humourist *Bambooque* was unequalled. His numerous sketches in "The Comrade" and "The New Era" form classic that will alwaysy keep his memory fresh and green. Last of all, we mourn the death of that silent worker, great thinker and philosopher, Dr. Abdur Rahman Bijnori, who, in his simplicity and modesty coupled with great learning, reminded one of the scholars and masters of early Islamic days. The Muslim University, whenever it comes into existence, will bear the impress of his mind for always. The Sultania College, a child of his imagination, will not receive his fostering care and Muslim Education in India will be the poorer in the loss of its best champion. He was devoted to the service of Urdu and at the time of his sad death, at the beginning of a promising career, he was engaged in writing a learned introduction to the Diwan-i-Ghalib, shortly to be published by the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu. May Almighty Allah give their souls eternal rest and peace. Ameen!

MUSLIM WORLD SITUATION.

Gentlemen, we are meeting to-day at a very critical period in the history of the world. The Great War, in which the nations of the East and the West were engaged, has come to an end and bloodshed and carnage have ceased. But, although the war is over, our anxieties have only begun. Momentous issues hang in the balance and the entire course of human history is to be determined, at least for a very long time to come, by the decisions of the Peace Conference. It is an anxious moment for every nation but for the Musalmans it is especially so. Never in their varied history of over 1,300 years have they been faced with a situation as it is today.

Gentlemen, the British Government, in its international engagements and relations has always claimed as a matter of right, the attention of the world because the King of England rules over the largest number of Muslim subjects. But it must be remembered that every right has a corresponding duty and responsibility, which a government, howsoever strong, cannot afford to ignore. The time has now come when the Musalman subjects of his Majesty demand that the ministers of the Crown, who are in charge do their duty by the Musalmans of India.

We all know how Islam has suffered in its temporal power since the latter half of the nineteenth century. Each succeeding generation has witnessed the gradual disruption of the House of Islam. Diverse reasons have been brought forth and plausible explanations have not been wanting; lofty political doctrines have been invented to screen aggressive designs and humanitarian principles have been advanced to justify the acts of robbery done to Islamic Kingdoms. The *white man's burden* too has been paraded before an innocent and all-believing world. But bereft of all the verbiage of innocent-looking doctrines and high-sounding principles, this tragedy can be traced to the common dislike of the Muslim or the avarice and greed of the chancellories of Europe.

That belt of Muslim states which once extended from the shores of the Atlantic to the confines of the Chinese Empire has, bit by bit, shrunk to a mere shadow. In Europe, the Northern littoral of the Black Sea, Wallachia, Roumelia, Greece and Macedonia, have been lost, one after the other, in quick succession. In Africa, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis Tripoli and Egypt are gone. Caucasia and the Khanates of Central Asia shared the same fate, and the *integrity and independence* of Persia, after the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, is a huge political joke. Even the bedouin of the African and Arabian deserts is being seduced to give up his nomadic life and take to the refinements of *cafes chantants*. Turkey, which has fought the battles of Islam for many centuries, is in imminent and grave danger of being parcelled out into small states to the great detriment of the Muslim world.

THE KHILAFAT.

It is an acknowledged fact of history that in 918 A. H. (1518 A. D.) the last Khalifa of the house of Abbas, Muhammad Abbasi of Egypt, transferred, with the consent and concurrence of the Musalman people, the office and dignity of the Khilafat and the spiritual sovereignty of Islam along with the symbols of this exalted office, the sword, the standard and the cloak of the Prophet, to the Osmanli Sultan Saleem, the Great. The Sultan, accompanied by Muhammad Abbasi, took these holy relics to Islambol. It is from this day that the Sultans of the house of Osman have received the honoured appellations of "Khalifat-ul-Muslimeen," "Sultan-ul-Islam" and "Khadim-il-Haramain-ish-Sharifain" and the Musalmans of the world have recognised them as their spiritual *Imams* and the successors of the Messenger of God. Not only in the *harams* of Mecca and Medina but throughout the wide expanse where the religion of Islam is practised, prayers for their success and glory are offered every Friday and on the occasions of the two *Eeds*.

Shareef Barakaat of Mecca, on getting a *firman* from Sultan Saleem, acknowledged him as Khalifa and ordered the name of the Turkish Sultan to be introduced in the prayers. No Shareef has, since then, questioned the authority of the rulers of Turkey and even Shareef Husain, recognised the Sultan as the lawful Khalifa and submitted to his spiritual overlordship.

During the course of the present war, actuated by personal ambitions and selfish interests, Shareef Husain raised the standard of revolt against the unquestioned Khalifa of Islam, whom he himself had recognised as such. By this action of his he, not only disregarded a rule of political morality, but, according to Muslim belief and religious teaching, broke an explicit and clear commandment of God and His Prophet. It has been distinctly ordered in the Holy Qur'an that:—

"If one party become disloyal to the other (which is in power), fight against the one that has become disloyal until it return to the bidding of God."

[Ch. 26; S. 49; V. 9.]

and the Prophet has said that:—

"Various dissensions shall take place after me. If any one attempts to divide the unity of my people, kill him with the sword, whosoever he be."

[Saheeh Muslim.]

The scholars and divines of Islam in commenting upon this *hadees* have said that:—

"Behead the person who revolts against the Imam even if he be superior and more exalted (than the Imam himself) and even if you also consider him to be in the right and more exalted."

[Mirqat.]

The Prophet has further said that:—

"If allegiance is demanded for two Khalifas, kill the latter among them."

[Saheeh Muslim.]

These are the definite and conclusive injunctions which leave no room for doubt, and, therefore, on religious grounds, the revolt of the Shareef transgresses the law of Islam and consequently is totally *haraam* (forbidden and sinful.)

THE HOLY PLACES.

The most important duty of the Khalifa is to keep the Holy Places under Muslim protection. This protection means nothing less than the complete and unquestioned sovereignty of the Sultan over them and their immunity from interference on the part of non-Muslims. It must not be lost sight of that every age has its special needs and requirements and with the change of times these needs and requirements also change. No sovereign to-day can discharge this great religious duty, satisfactorily and faithfully, unless the essentials of modern civilization are within his reach. He should, in the first place, command the sympathies and support of the people whose holy places he guards and protects. The economic and natural resources at his disposal should be adequate and effective to enable him to defend these places. His councillors and ministers should be well-versed in modern arts and sciences and they should possess sound experience of modern diplomacy and statecraft. He should be well-equipped with all the latest weapons of war. For the last four hundred years, in the opinion of the Musalmans, no Muslim sovereign has satisfied the above conditions better than the Sultans of the Turkish Empire. It is the firm conviction and deliberate judgment of the Muslim world that, from the time of Sultan Saleem down to the present day, the house of Osman has discharged its duties in respect of the Holy Places, to its entire satisfaction. Therefore, His Imperial Majesty Sultan Waheeduddin Mulammad VI. is the one and the only Musalman who is and can be the rightful Commander of the Faithful and the Khalifat-ur-Rasool, capable of protecting the two *harams* along with the other Holy Places of Islam and of successfully combating against the intrigues and secret machinations of non-Muslim governments.

That the opinion of the Musalmans alone is the determining factor in this matter was officially acknowledged by Lord Robert Cecil, on behalf of His Majesty's Government on November the 29th, 1917.

"Mr. King asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, since the outbreak of war, Russia had any communications with this country relative to the proposals that the Sultan of Turkey should no longer be recognised as Khalif; if so, what attitude was then assumed on behalf of this country; and whether he will now declare that the Khalifate is a question for Islam alone to decide?

"Lord R. Cecil: The answer to the first part of the Hon. Member's question is in the affirmative, but His Majesty's Government have never departed from the attitude that the question of the Khalifate is one for Moslem opinion alone to decide."

[Parliamentary Debates: Commons: Vol. XCIX., page 2192.]

We demand that this decision of the Government be put into practice and be not relegated to the domain of pious hopes and broken promises.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

What are the Holy Places of Islam? The greatest authority that a Musalman can quote in proof of his contention, next to the Qur'an, is that of the *ahadees*. It is reported that the Prophet once said:—

"Remove the non-Muslims* from the Jazirat-ul-Arab."

[Saheeh Bokhari and Saheeh Muslim.]

The same tradition is reported by Hazrat Ibn-i-Abbas in the following words:—

"The Prophet, may the blessings and peace of God be upon him, had left three things as legacy, one out of which was 'remove the non-Muslims from the Jazirat-ul-Arab.'"

[Saheeh Bokhari and Saheeh Muslim.]

The question naturally arises as to what is meant by *Jazirat-ul-Arab*? No explanations could carry greater weight than those given by Arabian scholars and Arabic lexicons.

"That which is surrounded by the Indian Ocean and the Sea of Sham (Syria) and also by the Tigris and Euphrates."

[Qamoos.]

Then again it is said that:—

"Jazirat-ul-Arab extends from Aden to the mountains of Sham in length, and in breadth from Jeddah and the Sea Coast to the agricultural lowlands of Irak (Mesopotamia)."

[Lisan-ul-Arab.]

Further, the reason for its being called the "Island of Arabia" has been explained thus:—

"All these lands are called Jazirat-ul-Arab because they are surrounded by the Sea of Fars (Persian Gulf) and the Sea of Abyssinia and the Tigris and the Euphrates."

[Lisan-ul-Arab.]

The injunction, that non-Muslims should not rule over the smallest portion of the Jazirat-ul-Arab, was given because in this portion of the world are situated the cities consecrated by the religion, history and traditions of the Musalmans. In it are buried all the prophets, imams and divines of Islam and from the midst of its desert started that world-force which has not yet exhausted itself and which, according to the faith of the Musalmans, will endure till the Day of Judgment.

MECCA.

In the Jazirat-ul-Arab is situated the Holy City of Mecca which contains the *Baitullah*, the first house of God, built by Abraham and reconstructed by the last of the prophets, towards which the Musalmans of all climes and countries turn their faces five times a day. It is the birthplace of the Prophet and it was to Mecca that he addressed the words:—

"O land of Mecca, I love thee better than any other portion of God's earth and if my people had not driven me out I would never have forsaken thee."

Surrounded by Mina, Arafat and numerous other places, a visit to which is an essential part of the Hajj, every inch of Mecca and the land around it is sacred territory, where, never since the days of Abraham, has a bird been shot or a tree felled. For, has not Allah Himself said:—

"Do they not behold that We have made Mecca a safe sanctuary."

[Ch. 21; S. 29; V. 67.]

MEDINA.

Yasrib, where the Prophet found safety and a home after his migration from the city of his birth, became renowned as the *Madinat-un-Nabi* or "the city of the Prophet." God named it *Taiba or Taba* (holy) as the Prophet once said:—

"God has named it the *holy* city."

[Saheeh Muslim.]

Medina was raised to the high dignity of *haram* (sanctuary) by the Prophet who said:—

"Abraham made Mecca a *haram* and I declare Medina to be one. . . . . ."

[Saheeh Muslim.]

It is of this city that the Prophet declared:—

"He who comes with the intention of seeing me will be near me on the Day of Judgment; I shall be his witness and intercede on his behalf on the Day of Judgment; who adopts Medina as his home and bears its hardships with patience; while he who dies within the holy precincts of Mecca or Medina will be immune from punishment on the Day of Judgment."

[Mishkat: Baihaqi.]

A major portion of the Divine Book was revealed in Medina and from here were issued the orders and instruction which gave final shape and form to the constitution and organization of the Islamic Theocracy. Medina again was the centre from which radiated the resplendent rays of the Light of Islam and it was here that the mortal remains of the Prophet were entrusted to the earth.

Mecca with its *Baitullah* and Medina with its *Rouza-i-athar* are together called the *Haramain-ish-Sharifain* and in the words of the Holy Qur'an:—

"Those who join others with God are unclean, so let them not come near the Sacred Mosque after this their year."

[Ch. 10; S. 9; V. 28.]

Non-Muslims are forbidden to enter them.

JERUSALEM AND PALESTINE.

Bait-ul-Maqdis, "city of the Holy House," is also held sacred by the Musalmans. This was the city towards which, not only all the prophets of *Beni Israel* turned their faces in prayers, but it was also the *qibla* of the Prophet of Islam and his followers for full 14 years. After the *Kaaba*, the *Masjid-il-Aqsa* of Jerusalem, is the first house of God in Islam. It has been referred to in the Qur'an in connection with the *Mi'raj* where it is said:—

"Glory be to Him Who took His servant a journey by night from *Masjid-il-Haraam* to *Masjid-il-Aqsa* whose precincts we have blessed."

[Ch. 16; S. 17; V. 1.]

Allah ordered Moses to remove his shoes in its vicinity in the words:—

"Thou art on the holy valley Tuwa."

[Ch. 16; S. 20; V 12.]

Just as President Wilson would refuse to hand over the government of the United States to the head of some forgotten Red Indian tribe or just as the whites in the European colonies would decline to withdraw in favour of the native aboriginies or even just as we ourselves would oppose a revival of the Bhil and Gond Empire in India, Palestine cannot be handed over to the Zionists, whose sole claim to that land is that centuries before the birth of Christ, the ancestors of the wandering sons of Israel had once lived in it. The achievements of Salahuddin Ayyubi and the blood of millions of *mujahi-deen* did not flow, in the days of the Crusades, to lose it to a people who cannot put forward any recognisable claim to it. The Muslim rulers of Palestine have, as acknowledged by Christians and Jews themselves, always kept the door open to all. It has given no amount of pain and much resentment has been created among the Musalmans of India, to see that the attitude of their own Government, in connection with this matter, has been diametrically opposed to their wishes and sentiments.

"Mr. King asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (on the 19th November, 1917) whether the desire of the Government to see established a Jewish Zionist nationality in Palestine has been communicated to the Allied Powers, especially to France, Russia, Italy, and the other Allied States; and whether it is one of the Allied war aims, or only a British war aim, to set up a Zionist community in the Holy Land?

Mr. Balfour: No official communication has been made to the Allies on the subject, but His Majesty's Government believe that the declaration referred to would meet with their approval. His Majesty's Government hope that the establishment in Palestine of a national home of the Jewish people will result from the present war."

[Parliamentary Debates: Commons; Vol. XCIX. Page 883.]

This decision on the part of the Cabinet was served out to us here, in India, by Reuter and the Official Censor with the following addition:—

"(His Majesty's Government) will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being understood that nothing will be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status of the Jews in any other country."

*NEDJEFF AND KARBELA.

Najaf-i-Ashraf contains the sacred remains of Ali, the Lion of Allah and Khalifa of Islam. He is regarded as the fountain-head of the different schools of spiritualism by the *Sufees*.

In Karabala-i-Mualla is buried the great martyr of Islam, Husain-bin-i-Ali, who gave his life to uhpold right against wrong.

BAGHDAD.

Baghdad with its mausoleum of Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is the centre of the Qadiria school of sufees which claims millions of votaries among the Musalmans all the world over. The names of Maroof-i-Karkhi, Ibn-i-Jauzi, Imam Ghazzali and that greatest of Muslim jurists Imam Abo Haneefa endear the city of Baghdad to the heart of every Muslim.

HIS MAJESTY'S DECLARATION.

The Government of India published, on behalf of his Majesty's Government and on behalf of the Governments of France and Russia, a declaration on the 2nd November, 1914, which says:—

"In view of the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Turkey, which to the regret of Great Britain has been brought by the ill-advised, unprovoked and deliberate action of the Ottoman Government, his Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by his Majesty's Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy Places of Arabia including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia and the port of Jedda, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of his Majesty's most loyal Muslim subjects as to the attitude of his Majesty's Government in this war in which no question of a religious character is involved. These Holy Places and Jedda will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military Forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and Shrines in question. At the request of his Majesty's Government, the Governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances."

I leave it to you, Gentlemen, to judge how far even this most carefully worded proclamation, has been carried into effect.

MUSLIM STATES.

Essential though they are to the Musalmans, these are not the only questions they desire to see settled to their satisfaction. There is another question of vital importance to the peaceful evolution of the human race which awaits our immediate and careful attention. This war, Gentlemen, has demonstrated, if any demonstration were needed, the instability of the present order of the world. It was the logical outcome of the policy of selfish aggrandisement and exclusive national ambitions pursued by the nations of the West who placed their national interests above the liberty and freedom of other nations. This general holocaust of the best and the choicest of the human race would have taken place for nothing if we did not realise this fact and reconstruct the world on principles which would for ever preclude any chance of the domination of one portion of humanity by another and would give equal and fair chance to all nations to contribute to the efforts of man to realize himself. I have already reviewed the painful history of the fate of Muslim peoples before you. As men and as Musalmans we cannot be indifferent to the fate of 300 millions of our co-religionists in the World. We are deeply interested in their future and demand that not only the integrity and independence of the present Muslim States be maintained intact but the wrong done to the Arabs of North Africa and the Tartars and Turks of Central Asia be redressed and all these peoples be given a free chance of determining their own form of government. In this connection, Gentlemen, I feel it my bounden duty to offer, on your behalf and mine, our grateful thanks to that acknowledged intrepid leader of India, Mr. M. K. Ghandi, who is never afraid to speak out the truth and who has, by his noble actions, endeared himself, as much to the Musalmans as to the Hindus. In his famous letter, of the 29th April, 1918, addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy, he has laid down the correct definition of Indian Nationalism and explained the attitude that should be adopted by Indian politicians towards Muslim sentiments.

MUSALMANS IN INDIA.

Looking back to the last four years of war through which we have passed, one can only characterise this period, so far as the relations of the officials and the Musalmans are concerned, as one varying from bias against them to that of antipathy, suspicion, mistrust and even dislike. The apparent cause of this attitude seems to be the entry of Turkey in this war against England and her Allies. In the choice of the Turks the Musalmans of India had no hand. Indeed, it can be authoritatively stated to the contrary that what little influence they possessed in this matter was used to dissuade the Turks from pursuing the course which they did. Neither did the Musalmans fail in their duty to urge their own Government to adopt a policy of reconciliation and not coerce the Turks to join its enemies. Our sympathies for the Turks are well-known and patent. The Musalmans, however, exercised admirable self-control over their feelings and, in spite of innumerable provocations, proved successful under the severest tests. As if the anxieties and agonies of the war were not sufficient, nearer home, in India, we were being subjected to a treatment which no self-respecting people would have tolerated. Had it not been that our rulers were engaged in a struggle of life and death the Musalmans would have taken such constitutional measures as would have compelled attention.

MUSLIM INTERNMENT.

Eminent Muslim divines and acknowledged political leaders have been deprived of their freedom and liberty on the flimsiest pretexts. Those of us who have been fortunate enough to receive the attentions of the all-powerful C. I. D. know full well how its secret machinery works. No wonder if the authors of the Arabian Nights, Tilism-i-Hoshruba and Qissa-i-Hatim-Tai jump out of their graves to pay homage to the great masters of the C. I. D. for their creative imaginations and inventive faculties. To give to their fabrications the sorely needed touches of reality and truth it has now become common practice to appoint official commissions and committees of inquiry which invariably put their seal of approbation and finality on them. While the Musalmans are keenly feeling the absence of men like Maulana Mahmood Hasan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Shaukat Ali, and his brilliant brother Mr. Muhammad Ali, and a host of others, a greater tragedy has been and is being enacted in the marshy and malarial lowlands of Bengal, where the youth and intellect of that unhappy province has been imprisoned and put in shackles.

MUSLIM PRESS.

Gentlemen, you are all aware of the methods adopted by the bureaucracy to strangle the Muslim Press and to destroy the organs of Muslim public opinion one by one, so much so, that in the whole of India not a single free Muslim newspaper exists to-day. Our voice has been silenced and we have been prevented from carrying our views to the public, the Government and the British Democracy. Where the contemptuous Press Act could not catch its prey, the Defence of India Act was brought to assist it in devouring one after another, the "Zamindar," the "Muslim Gazette," the "Comrade," the "Hamdard," the "Taj," the "Tarjuman," the "Sarhad," "Al-Hilal," "Al-Balagh," the "New Era," the "Jamboor" and many others.

MUSLIM MEETINGS.

The lack of sympathy for Muslim views and grievances has been further evidenced by the repressive policy adopted in the stopping of the meeting at Calcutta in September last. The objects of this meeting were not only perfectly lawful but involved a question vitally connected with the religious sentiments of the Musalmans, who were justified in their wish to give expression to their natural resentment at the insulting and vile references made to the Holy Prophet's tomb. The action of the Bengal Government in this matter was highly unjust, partial and one-sided and the responsibility for the loss of life and property rests entirely on its shoulders.

Gentlemen, you will thus observe that the two avenues of ventilating their grievances, a free press and the right of association, have been closed to them.

SEPARATE MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

As a further evidence of the changed "angle of vision" on the part of the Government to the detriment of the rights of our community, I would refer you to the adverse and unfavourable remarks made by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford on the question of separate electorates and communal representation, which is the life and soul of all our political activities of the present day. In view of the solemn pledges given to us by the Government and in view of the understanding arrived at between our Hindu brethren and ourselves and in our own interests, we cannot "release" the Government of its pledged and promises. The absence of any representative of the Musalmans of India from the deliberations of the Imperial Conference has added to this feeling of neglect, which has been further intensified by their non-representation at the War Cabinet and still more at the Peace Conference, where questions affecting the very existence of the Musalmans are to form subjects of discussion. No non-Muslim, however sympathetic or friendly he may be, can claim to speak on Muslim questions with authority nor can he put the Muslim case in so forcible and convincing a manner as would be expected from a Musalman.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Finally, there is a growing feeling among the Musalmans that attempts have been made to interfere with the religious liberty guaranteed to them under the Proclamation of 1858, which is the fundamental basis of their allegiance to the Crown. The indirect influence brought to bear upon the managers of mosques to remove the name of the Khalifat-ur-Rasool from the Friday prayers and

(Continued on page 10.)

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ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 9.)

the peregrinations of certain persons in search of signatures on the *fatwa* purporting to declare the rebel Shareef of Mecca as the future Khalifa of the Musalmans, are matters which cannot be ignored. The continuance of the cruel and unjust incarceration of Mr. Shaukat Ali and his brother Mr. Muhammad Ali, because they prefixed a few important sentences, regarding their allegiance to God and their adherence to the faith of Islam, to the undertaking sent them by the Director of the Criminal Intelligence Department, gives an added credence to this feeling. It is our duty, as law-abiding citizens, to beg the Government not to allow this feeling to take root in the minds of the people.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

So far, Gentlemen, I have discussed topics which affected the Musalmans alone. But that does not mean that I am not keenly interested in the problems of our motherland. I have heard it said that the extra-territorial patriotism of the Indian Musalman is opposed to Indian Nationalism and that he would be prepared "to sacrifice the whole of India for an inch of land in Gallipoli." This is a travesty of truth not sanctioned by facts. The Musalmans have fought the battles of India shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren, their political programme has come in line with that of the Hindus, the Hindu-Muslim *rapprochement* entered into at Lucknow has, year after year, gained strength and vitality and I believe that as time goes on we shall understand each other better and any causes of friction that remain, shall cease to exist. It is my firm conviction that a true Musalman is always a good Nationalist. If we sympathise with the Musalmans of Turkey and Persia, we have also proved that we are second to none in our sincere advocacy of the rights of our countrymen in foreign lands and it was left to an Indian Musalman—Ahmad Muhammad Kachalia—to fight the battles of India in South Africa and fill the place vacated by that dauntless champion of our rights, Mr. Gandhi. But while anxious to fight for the common rights of the two communities, the Musalman is determined to maintain his position in this country and will jealously guard all his legitimate rights. It has pained me beyond expression to read the harrowing details of the barbarous treatment meted out by the Hindus of Katarpur to the unoffending and innocent Musalmans of that place. It is impossible to put into words the feelings of indignation and anger that are present in the hearts of every one of us here. Incidents like these embitter the relations between the two communities and strike at the very root of the *entente cordial*. I appeal to my Hindu brethren to take effective measures to prevent any recurrence of such deplorable incidents. If it is necessary for the Musalmans to coperate with the Hindus to realize their political ideals, the Hindus too cannot fulfil their national destiny by excluding the Musalmans. Accommodation, not retaliation, should be the motto of both of us.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

It would be impossible to conclude my remarks without clearly putting before you the situation which this world war has created. Out of the welter and blood of the Armageddon have emerged certain definite principles on which will be based the foundations of a new and better world.

These principles were enunciated by the President of the American Republic and accepted by the statesmen of the leading nations of the world. They have been repeated, explained and amplified, time after time, until no doubt has been left in the minds of men that their application will be universal and not confined to the geographical limits of a country or continent, nor will they be circumscribed by the prejudices of race, colour or creed. To my mind there is but one single doctrine in which is focussed the entire thought of the whole human race. This doctrine, Gentlemen, is the doctrine of self-determination. If every nation, small or large, weak or strong, free or under subjugation, is given the chance to realize itself and to determine its own destiny, without any outside intervention, it will develop its own form of Government, its own national culture and its own peculiar civilization. It is only on such lines that free nationalities could expand and develop and it is only under such conditions that the world could be made fit to live in. The phrase "subject satiosality" would then be obsolete and there would be no such thing as national greed or aggression. The world would then consist of a sisterhood of free and trusting states, each helping the other for the common good of mankind.

It was to facilitate the establishment of this happy order that India contributed so lavishly in men and money and in the final reconstruction of the world she cannot be left out. The blood of her sons has not flowed on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa to win freedom and liberty for other nations and perpetuate her own bondage. The tradition and history of the Hindus and Musalmans support her claims to recognition. The Hindus possessed a civilizatios which preceded even those of Greece and Rome and long before the modern Western world has emerged out of its darkness she possessed democratic institutions in her village panchayats. Her guilds of artisans and traders and the constitutional limits placed on the powers exercised by her rulers, as we find them described in her ancient books, leave no doubt in our mind that she had attained at that early period of the world's history, a standard of liberty which would entitle her to be recognized as a leader of democracy in our own day.

Democracy is the very essence and life-breath of Islam. The world cannot show a spectacle of such absolute equality and fraternity as the assemblage in the plains of Arafat, during the Hajj, of millions of Musalmans dressed in white unsewn garb with shaved heads and bare feet obliterating all distinctions between the rich and the poor, the king and the subject, the master and the slave. Can the world preach equality in a clearer and more effective manner than when Allah made His Messenger declare:—

"Say, I too am a human being like unto you." (H. Ch. 16; S. 18; V. 110).

Apart from this perfect equality in matters of religion, the same spirit permeates all the social and political institutions of Islam. Students of history are fully aware how, in the reign of that greatest of Muslim Khalifas Umar-ibn-ul-Khattab, the poorest of Musalmans criticised, most freely and fearlessly, the actions of the Khalifa. How os one occasion when Umar asked his hearers at a congregation as to what they would do if he did not rule them according to the law of the *Sheriat*, a wild bedouin, imbued with the true spirit of Islam, unsheathing his sabre retorted, that he would bring the Khalifa to the right path at the point of the sword. This is not an isolated instance. Muslim history abounds in them. The vicissitudes of time might have somewhat suppressed the latent instincts inherent in the two great peoples inhabiting India, but given full opportunities of development, they are bound to regain their former splendour and greatness.

If Ireland, in spite of her hostile attitude even during the war, can bring forward her interesting doctrine of "suppressed sovereignty" and compel English ministers to grant her Home Rule, if England and her Allies can champion the cause of Poland the Czecho-Slavs and the patched up and degenerate nationalities of the Balkans, if it is proposed to breathe new political life into the dead remains of the Armenian kingdom and if the scattered sons of Israel are to be once more gathered into the folds of Judea, equity and justice, political honesty and loyalty to the principles, accepted and preached by the statesmen of Europe and America, demand that India shall not be deprived of her innate right to determine her future and control her destinies.

If the claims of India are not satisfied, from the point of view of the Indians, the Great War shall have been fought in vain.

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MOTOR COLLISION IN RANGOON.

LITTLE CHILDREN INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

A collision took place shortly before nine o'clock, Sunday morning, in Tiger Alley between motor car 2,570, owned by Mr. R. J. Peters, Superintending Engineer, Messrs. Steel Brothers and Company, and motor car 744, owned by Mr. Menon, No. 74, Thompson Street, both cars being badly damaged. Mrs. R. J. Peters was dangerously injured about the head and was removed to the general hospitals where she died in the afternoon.

The police account of the collision states that Mr. Peters was driving his car in which were Mrs. Peters and their children, from south to north in Tiger Alley and was approaching No. 35, in this road, Mr. A. B. Mehta's garden, when Cowis Mehta, a nine years old son of Mr. Mehta, run out from the garden gate and attempted to cross in front of Mr. Peters car. At the same time, motor car No. 744, driven by Davi Singh, came from the north along Tiger Alley. Mr. Peters is said to have swerved sharply to the right to avoid the child and in doing so was unable to prevent a collision between the two cars which came together with a crash. The framework of the hood of Mr. Peters car was smashed and Mrs. Peters was injured. Mr. Peters and the children were injured and no one in car 744 was hurt. Cowis Mehta was knocked down by Mr. Peters car and cut and bruised.

MR. PATEL'S BILL AND ITS OPPONENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me some space in your columns to condemn most emphatically the attitude of some of those persons who had convened a public meeting to protest against the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill on Sunday last in the Madhav Baug. The orators were trying to persuade the audience to oppose the Bill telling them that the Bill was an attack on Hinduism and on the honour of womanhood. As regards these arguments I do not envy these orators their virtue of self deception, while the proceedings were going on in a most inaudible and unreasonable way. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni arrived there with no intention of stirring the couldron of foolery. Mr. Hiralal Nanavatti asked him to clear off, and he refused to do so insisting upon his right to stand there, but immediately withdrew to a corner of the square with the good intention of not giving cause to the promoters of the meeting to be fearfully anxious, as manifestly they were perturbed by his unexpected presence there. But the promoters were bent upon removing him from there, and roughly in a most cowardly and ungentlemanly way. It is to the discredit of the volunteers that they made no effort to quiet the rowdy disturbance created by so-many people round a single individual and offered no help to him.
—Yours, etc.

V. A. TAMHANE.
64, Khetwadi Back Road.
December 30.

"FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the signing of the Armistice by Germany I find that various meanings are offered for the above by different men, no two men agreeing. Shortly the Peace Conference will meet, and the problem will be solved. In the meanwhile, will any of your readers, explain fully, through the medium of your valued columns, the correct meaning of the above?—Yours, etc.

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COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now let me draw the attention of your readers to the coming great event, I mean the Municipal election. This time the competition amongst members will be very keen, as there are so many many candidates for each ward of our city. There are as many as twenty-two candidates for the Bhuleshwar Ward alone. Now the duty of the voters in each ward is to see that they send only Home Rulrs to our Municipality. There are various and long standing grievances against the present Municipal administration and a radical change is essential. We can never hope for a radical change in our administration unless we have intelligent and also independent, elected members there. I am very glad to hear that the leading and now well-known Home Ruler Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas is out for Municipal election, on behalf of the Bhuleshwar Ward. Mr. Zaveri Gulabchand Dewchand, who is also a leading Home Ruler and a prominent and influential merchant is also out for election from the Bhuleshwar Ward. Both Mr. Jamnadas and Mr. Zaveri Gulabchand are new candidates and it will be the duty of the voters of the Bhuleshwar Ward to see that they shall not want the votes necessary to ensure their success in the coming Municipal election, which is to take place next month. The enemies of India ever and anon allege that the Indian voters fail to send proper and worthy representatives to our public bodies because they have still not learnt to use their votes effectively. I am sure that all the voters in each ward will give their votes to the Home Rulers only who have already proved their fitness by their love of freedom and their hatred ofwards flattery, and thus show to the world, that there is no foundation in the allegation that the Indian voters do not effectively use their power of votes. In short, I appeal to all the voters of this great and advanced city, not to mind their personal or commercial interests in preference to the greater and vital interests of the city and country.—Yours, etc.,

DHARAMCHAND P. SHAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The January Municipal election is approaching and candidates, both old and new, are leaving no stone unturned in canvassing to get seats in the Corporation. That implies an onerous duty on the voters of Bombay to elect deserving men as the City Fathers for the ensuing three years. It is therefore both incumbent and essential on the part of the graduates and the thinking ratepayers not to be deluded by the actions of some of the anti-Home Rule Corporators who are at present bringing popular resolutions in that august body and attending Home Rule meetings at Shantaram's Chawl to gain popularity that will easily bring them success in the coming election. Let the electors of Bombay beware of these gentlemen who are at present striving with might and main to pose as leaders, but who, when once they are elected, will be at ease dosing in the Corporation hall for three years more till the next election-time arrives, without paying any due regard to the public welfare. Rumour has it that many of these old Corporators have been already promised a substantial number of votes, but "pray, God that "Dame Rumour is a bad liar" turn out to be in this case. Let the voters of Bombay beware of such old City Fathers who are adapting themselves to circumstances and turning opportunity to advantage for their selfish projects, and elect such tried and trusted leaders of the people, men of unflinching courage and unmitigable patriotism as Messrs. Jayker and Jamnadas, and Drs. Sathaye and Velker.—Yours, etc.,

P. V. GORE.

Lamington Road, Dec. 28.

ANCESTRY OF IDEAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you permit me to quote for the benefit of Mr. Bomanji and others in his persuation a few lines from "Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone." Talking of ideas, he says: "Ideas have a radiation and development, an ancestry and prosperity of their own, in which men play the part of godfathers and godmothers more than of legitimate parents." It is to be hoped Mr. Bomanji would ponder over these words and cease his silly controversy especially after the explanations given by Mr. Jinnah.—Yours, etc.

T. S. M.

Dec. 29.

ANOTHER MR. LAWRENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You are very familiar with Mr. Lawrence of Sindh. I have now to acquaint you with another Mr. Lawrence Assistant Collector in Kanara, who is fast developing 'family' likeness to his elder name-sake. The Kumta Municipality which was recently given the privilege of electing 8 members out of 12, was asked by Government as to what they have to say regarding the proposal of giving them the right of electing a non-official president in place of the present official president who is Mr. Lawrence himself. The Municipality held a meeting to consider that proposal, at which Mr. Lawrence presided. While most of the members were inclined to favour the proposal, Mr. Lawrence tried to force his opinion that the proposal was ill-timed and that the Kumta Municipality did not deserve to have a non-official president *as it shows slackness in its work*, and said that he could not recommend the change. And this, Sir, is the very same Mr. Lawrence who shewed a 'hasty' slackness in a recent inspection of crops in Kanara. If there is real slackness; some remedy must be found out to cure the same. The fact that so long nothing has been done in that direction during the regime of 'official presidents,' is a clear reason why chance should now be given to non-official presidents. These are times when the spirit of Montagu's report and of the Government of India's Resolution of 16th May, 1918, on Local Self-Government, ought to pervade all the officers, especially those who work in parts of India where great arrears in political progress are to be made up, and it is very unfortunate that there are still some unprogressives amongst them whose inclinations gain a mastery over their reason. But it is not too late to mend.—Yours, etc.

S. G. W.

Bombay, 29th Dec.

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5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

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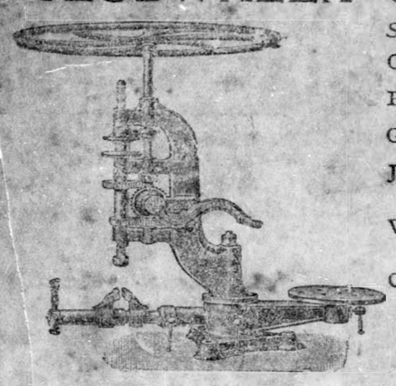

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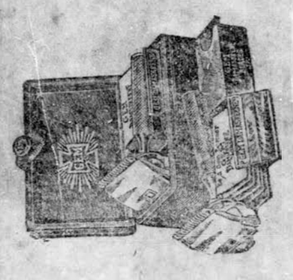

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